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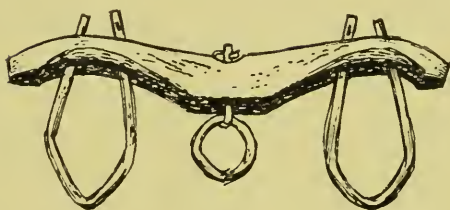


Springfield, Illinois

1932

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## FOREWORD

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Though many people are already acquainted with the beautiful figurines in the Illinois State Historical Library, many others have not met them, and so this little book is published as an introduction. Through the generosity of Mrs. Minna Schmidt, of Chicago, this addition to the Library was made possible.

It has been a long, but delightful, task, searching for any bit of information possible to obtain—a few lines here, a paragraph there—for until recent years, biographies have been confined principally to the masculine sex.

Authorities differed on some points, as the spelling of a name, the date of a birth or death. In such cases we had to choose that which to us seemed more nearly correct.

It would be impossible to enumerate all the sources from which this information has been derived, but we are greatly indebted to all the relatives and friends who have assisted us with personal letters or interviews, as well as to the County Histories of the State and other reference books used in the compilation.

GEORGIA L. OSBORNE.

6 June 33  
G. L. Osborne  
copy



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MRS. MINNA SCHMIDT



## MRS. MINNA SCHMIDT

Mrs. Minna Schmidt, of Chicago, Illinois, has presented to the State one hundred twenty-nine figurines of Illinois women (none living), who have in some special way helped to make Illinois history. These figurines have been deposited in the Illinois State Historical Library, where they are on display at all times. They are dressed in the costumes of the periods which they represent, and attract much attention.

The eldest of seventeen children, a young life full of poverty and hardship, but with an intense desire for knowledge, is the story of Mrs. Schmidt's early days in Germany. She mastered the English language, and bent every energy toward self-improvement along progressive lines.

At the age of twenty, she came to America. It was not long before she was married, and she was often overtaxed with her home duties and her studies. Mrs. Schmidt opened a small studio and began to teach dancing, physical training and play-acting. She also designed costumes for the players. Not yet satisfied, she studied the costumes of women from the beginning of time. She made small wax figures and dressed them, commencing with Eve and ending with the modern swimming girl.

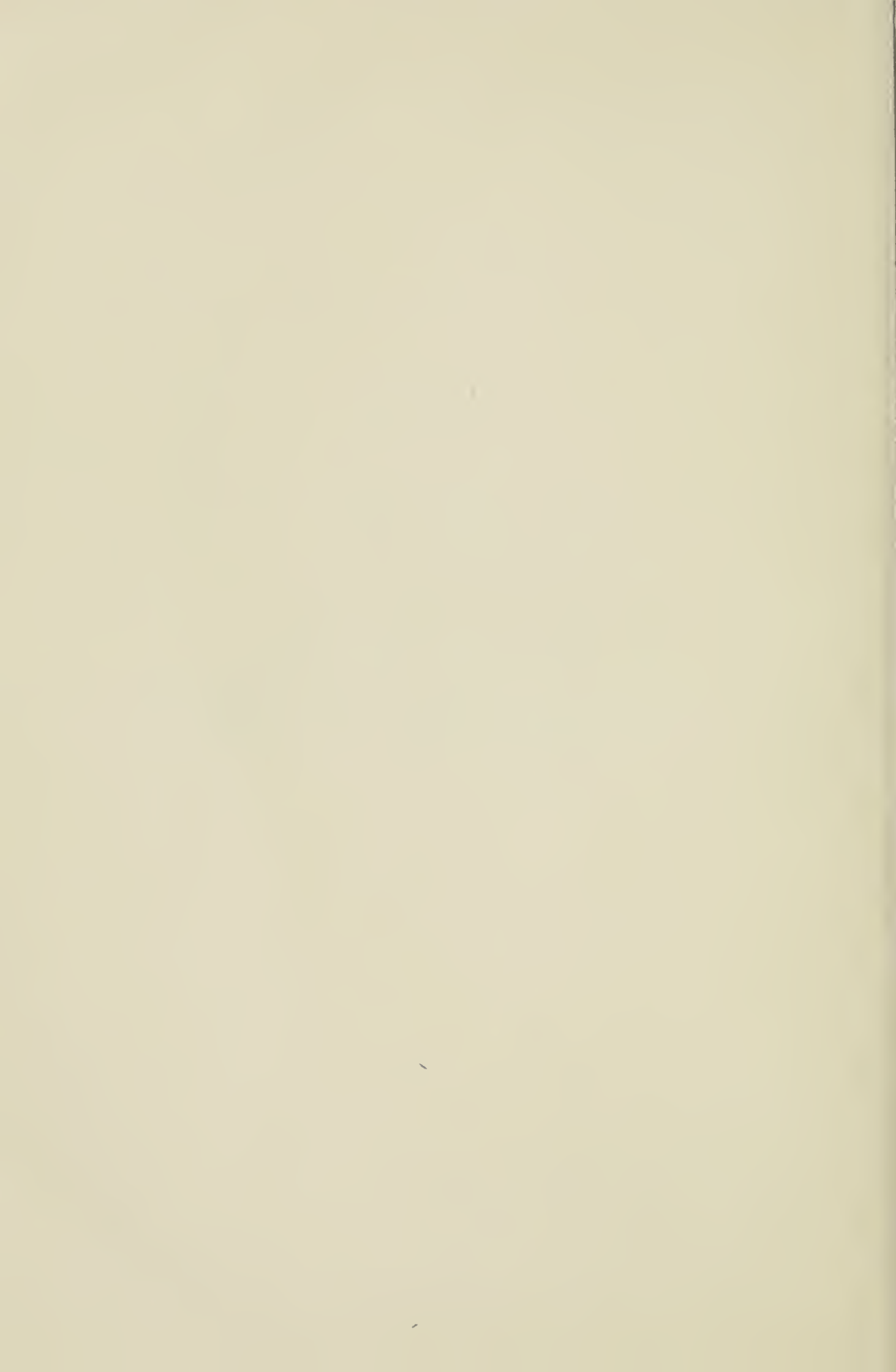
The small studio grew into the *Schmidt College of Scientific Costuming*, in which Mrs. Schmidt's husband and two sons worked with her. Since the presentation of the figurines, one son, Helmut, who modeled them, has died. Mrs. Schmidt has built up this institution with hard work, infinite patience, and the ambition to be correct in every detail of a costume. She conducts a course of lectures on this subject in the University of Chicago, which has proved very popular.



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I.  
THE FRENCH PERIOD



**MRS. JOSEPH H. BANCROFT**  
**(Emily Adams)**

Mrs. Emily Adams Bancroft was born January 2, 1813, at Andover, Massachusetts, daughter of John and Elizabeth Ripley Adams. Her father was a New England school teacher, formerly Principal of Phillips Academy, at Andover. On her mother's side, she was a direct descendant of Governor Bradford of Massachusetts.

In May, 1845, she was married to Joseph H. Bancroft, in Jacksonville, Illinois.

Probably the most outstanding of Mrs. Bancroft's public work was in connection with the Ladies Educational Society, founded in 1833, the oldest woman's club in the United States. She joined this Society in 1837, and for fifty years was corresponding secretary. In later years she was elected president. In her father's home she met many of the prominent men of the nation, and this large acquaintance proved to be valuable in securing funds for the Society.

Mrs. Bancroft was also active in W. C. T. U. work, and in various charitable organizations. She was a faithful member of the Congregational church, teaching, for many years, a large Bible class in the Sunday School, and aiding in all other church activities.

In 1897, she gave the address of welcome before the State Federation of Woman's Clubs in Jacksonville, being at that time eighty-four years of age. She and Mr. Bancroft celebrated their golden wedding in 1895.

Mrs. Emily A. Bancroft died in February, 1900, at Jacksonville, Illinois, and is buried in Diamond Grove Cemetery.

**MRS. SHADRACH BOND**  
**(Achsah Bond)**

Mrs. Shadrach Bond was born in 1775, the daughter of Thomas Bond III and his wife, Catherine Fell Bond. On November 27, 1810, she was married to a distant relative, Colonel Shadrach Bond, who, in 1818, became the first Governor of the new State of Illinois. The young couple came to Illinois and settled in the New Design District, Monroe county.

Mrs. Bond was a devoted wife, a kind mother, and a devout christian. Coming from Baltimore, her native city, and the home of Methodism, she early became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

When her husband was elected a Delegate to Congress from the Territory of Illinois, Mrs. Bond, with the assistance of her negro servants, sheared some sheep, washed, carded and spun the wool, wove it into broadcloth, and made him a suit of clothes. She accompanied him to Washington on horseback, the journey taking six weeks.

All of her life Mrs. Bond was a strong pro-slavery advocate. She refused to free her slaves until the law required her to have them indentured.

Much of the success in life of Colonel Shadrach Bond was due to the valuable assistance rendered him by his wife, who, although a home-loving woman, entertained lavishly, and helped him in every way.

Mrs. Bond died on February 29, 1844, and was buried beside her husband on the homestead farm. In 1879, when the Mississippi River threatened to wash away the ground upon which Kaskaskia stood, the remains of both were removed to Evergreen Cemetery, at Chester, Illinois.



**MRS. THOMAS K. CARSON**  
**(Catherine Kendall)**

Catherine Kendall Carson was born in Shenandoah county, Virginia, September 11, 1785. She married Thomas K. Carson, May 11, 1803. They moved to Morganfield, Kentucky, in July, 1822, and in April, 1824, traveled to Illinois in a "mover wagon" drawn by oxen. Mrs. Carson carried the door and window frames on her arm, riding on horseback, from Jersey Prairie, Illinois, where they were made, to Jacksonville, Illinois. They were for their cabin home which had two rooms, the whole being eighteen feet square. In this cabin or tavern, as it was later called, was tried the first case in Morgan county, Illinois.

Mrs. Carson was a woman of strong physical constitution, penetrating intellect, of unusual energy and determination. It was a matter of pride that one of her ancestors was a noted Indian, hence the indomitable spirit and courage for which she was noted. She qualified herself for the important profession of an "accoucheuse," or in common parlance, that of "mid-wife." She rose to a high position in this profession. Her records show that she was present at the birth of 3,500 children. She was often called to St. Louis to visit her patients, as well as to Springfield and the neighboring towns.

She was the mother of nine children, the first child, Alexander Woffendall, being the first male child born in Jacksonville.

Mrs. Carson died November 22, 1869, and so respected was she by all, that upon motion of Judge William Thomas, Court adjourned to attend her funeral.

**MRS. EDWARD COLES****(Sally Logan Roberts)**

Sally Logan Roberts was born August 4, 1809, a daughter of Hugh Roberts, and a descendant of James Logan, secretary of the province of Pennsylvania, with William Penn.

In 1832 or 1833, Edward Coles, second Governor of the State of Illinois, removed from Illinois to Philadelphia. Here he met Miss Roberts, and on November 28, 1833, they were united in marriage by Bishop DeLancy. Three children, two sons and a daughter were born to them. Surrounded by all that wealth could give them, their home was the center of genuine hospitality to their friends.

Mrs. Coles died April 4, 1883, and is buried beside her husband, who died in 1868, in Woodlands Cemetery, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Although all Cemetery records were entered in the name of Sarah L. Coles, the following inscription was cut on the tomb over the grave: "Sally Logan, daughter of Hugh Roberts, wife of Edward Coles, Aug. 4, 1809. Died April 4, 1883."

**MRS. JOSEPH DUNCAN****(Elizabeth Caldwell Smith)**

Elizabeth Caldwell Duncan was born in New York City, March 28, 1808, the daughter of James R. Smith, a shipping merchant in New York, and Hannah Ogden Caldwell Smith. The Caldwells were French Huguenots who moved to Scotland, and by way of Ireland, to Virginia. Mrs. Duncan's heritage was distinctly religious and patriotic. The religious tone of her diary, which has been published, is due both to the spirit of the times and the atmosphere of her home.

On May 13, 1828, she was married to General Joseph Duncan, a representative from the young State of Illinois, whom she met at a dinner at the White House. His twenty-year old bride accompanied him to Illinois. Ten children were born to them, of whom only three lived to maturity. Most of their married life was spent in Jacksonville.

General Duncan was elected Governor of Illinois in 1834, and during his term of office he was ably assisted by his wife who was active in all charitable and educational movements. Mrs. Duncan was unassuming in manner, and interesting in conversation. She was especially interested in the Abolition and Colonization Societies, and in maternal meetings. She loved to do good. The hospitality of their home was unbounded. At one time Daniel Webster, his wife and his niece were entertained by Governor and Mrs. Duncan at a barbecue held in their grove at the "Elms," Jacksonville.

Mrs. Duncan died at her home on May 23, 1876, surviving her husband about thirty-two years.

**MRS. JOHN EDGAR**  
(Madam Rachel . . . . .)

Madam Rachel . . . . ., a widow, married General John Edgar, in Boston, Massachusetts. She was a small woman, with fair complexion, quite dressy, and wore much jewelry. She was a very pious lady, and beloved by all who knew her. She was a true American in education and sympathy.

Her husband, John Edgar, was an officer in the British navy, fighting against the colonies in their struggle for liberty and independence. By her talent, tact, and above all, her patriotic devotion to her country, she won over, not only the heart of her husband to the American cause, but was the projector of many plans by which soldiers in the British army were induced to quit, and join the ranks of the patriots.

On one occasion she had arranged a plan of escape for three soldiers, and was to furnish them guns, American uniforms, and all needful information to enable them to reach the American camp. When they came, Mrs. Edgar was away from home, but her husband being in her confidence, supplied them with the outfit. The deserters were caught, returned to the British camp, and compelled to divulge the names of their abettor. This implicated Mr. Edgar, and he fled. He remained for a while in the American army, then for greater seclusion, he went to Kaskaskia. His property was confiscated, but the shrewdness of his wife saved \$12,000, with which she joined her husband two years later.

Mrs. John Edgar died in Kaskaskia, Illinois, in July, 1822, at the age of eighty-six.

**MRS. JOHN MILLOT ELLIS**  
**(Frances Celeste Brard)**

Frances Brard Ellis was born in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1795, of French parents who had left the island of St. Domingo, and settled temporarily in Baltimore. When Frances was four years old they returned to the island, but were caught in the negro insurrection, and again they came to the United States, stopping in Philadelphia. Frances was placed in a French school, and afterward became a teacher of French. Upon the death of her mother in 1819, she went to Kaskaskia to reside with a married sister.

Miss Brard had the sparkling vivacity for which her nation is so noted, and her wit was quick and keen. Above all, her heart was set upon whatever was noble, pure and holy.

In Kaskaskia she met John Millot Ellis and became his wife on April 2, 1828. Coming to Jacksonville from Kaskaskia, Mrs. Ellis opened a school for young women. Pupils came to her from St. Louis, Kaskaskia, and Prairie du Chien, as well as from Jacksonville. In her cottage of three rooms she taught her scholars, cared for her family, boarded several young ladies, and welcomed and entertained all the ministers who came to Jacksonville.

She entered into the plans of the founders of Illinois College with her whole heart, and prepared the way for the establishment of the Jacksonville Female Academy. She was in her grave before its walls were raised, but the advanced scholars of its early days were trained in her home.

Mrs. Ellis and three children died of cholera in Jacksonville, in 1833.



**MRS. GEORGE FLOWER**  
**(Eliza Julia Andrews)**

Eliza Julia Andrews was the second daughter of Rev. Mordicah Andrews of Eigeshall, County of Essex, England. She was a great friend of the Birkbeck family in England, and was on a visit to Wanborough, England, at the time Mr. Birkbeck decided to emigrate to America. She was twenty-five years of age at that time, and consented to accompany them.

At Richmond, Virginia, the party was joined by Mr. George Flower, and journeying by stage-coach and horseback, they finally reached Vincennes, Indiana. Mr. Flower and Miss Andrews had become much attached to each other on the long journey, and they were married at Vincennes in 1817, at the home of Colonel LaSalle. The ceremony was performed by Elihu Stout, Justice of the Peace, and the Editor of the only newspaper published at that time. There were present at the ceremony, Morris Birkbeck, representing the father of the bride, and Mr. Elias Pym Fordham and Judge Blake as invited guests and witnesses.

Mrs. Flower was a woman of rare intelligence and excellent education, to which she united an energetic and courageous spirit. She was an affectionate wife, a devoted mother, a kind friend, and a good neighbor. She proved herself in all the relations of life a true and noble woman.

Mrs. Flower died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Agniel, at Grayville, Illinois, January 15, 1862. At twilight the same evening, her husband also passed away. They were buried in the same grave at Grayville, Illinois.

**MRS. NATHAN HEALD****(Rebekah Wells)**

Rebekah Wells Heald, daughter of Captain Samuel Wells, a noted Indian fighter of Kentucky, was born about 1776, near Louisville. She was the niece of Captain William Wells who had been stolen by the Indians in boyhood, and was one of them. After much persuasion by Rebekah and her father, her uncle finally decided to return to his relatives, but he still retained his friendship with the Indians.

During a visit with her uncle in Fort Wayne, Rebekah met Captain Nathan Heald, and on May 23, 1811, they were married in Louisville. She rode horseback on a superb gray mare all the way from Louisville to Fort Dearborn with her husband who was Commandant of the Fort. The bridal party was received by the garrison with all the honors of war, for the addition of a woman like Mrs. Heald to the garrison circle, was a great event.

As daughter, niece, and wife of these three brave men, Rebekah Wells Heald was worthy of her name. She was a woman of vast courage, as proven by her actions at the massacre at Fort Dearborn in 1812. Mrs. Heald was wounded six times by the Indians, and was a British prisoner of war at Fort Mackinac with her husband.

Upon being paroled, they returned to Louisville. In 1817, they went to Stockland, now O'Fallon, St. Charles county, Missouri, where they made their home. In 1821, a son, Darius, was born to them. Mrs. Heald died at her home, April 28, 1857, aged eighty-one years.

**MADAM NICHOLAS JARROT****(Julia Beauvais)**

Mrs. Julia Beauvais Jarrot was born in 1780, the daughter of Vital and Felicite (Janis) Beauvais of Ste. Genevieve, formerly of Kaskaskia, where they were among the most influential families.

Julia Beauvais was the second wife of Nicholas Jarrot, who was born in 1764. They were married at Ste. Genevieve in 1797. Julia inherited the wedding ring, silver ladle, spoons and cups which her mother had received on her wedding day in 1776.

In 1798 the young couple lived in Cahokia. Nicholas Jarrot was accumulating a fortune, and he began the building of a mansion close to the church. The house was finished in 1806, and from that year it became the home of generations of Jarrots.

Mrs. Jarrot possessed a strong mind together with a mild and amiable disposition, and was a great support and solace to her husband. Six children were born to them, several of whom married into the Edgar and Morrison families.

Worn out by unusual and varied activities, Nicholas fell a victim to undue exposure, and died on December 8, 1820. The family continued to live in the mansion, the children and their children, with Madam Jarrot. In a suit known as "Jarrot vs. Jarrot," a so-called French slave sued his mistress; Julia Jarrot of Cahokia, for pay for his past services. The suit was lost by Mrs. Jarrot, and it was considered a great triumph by all anti-slavery men.

Finally Mrs. Jarrot went to St. Louis to live, where she died in 1875, at the age of ninety-five years.



**MRS. JOHN RICE JONES**  
(Mary Barger)

Mary Barger Jones was born in Pennsylvania, on May 17, 1767, the eldest daughter of George and Margaret Barger. The Bargers were of German ancestry, whose language they all spoke as well as the English and French. Mary told how she always, even when past childhood, said her prayers, learned at her pious mother's knee, in that language.

In a very early day her father, with his wife and large family of children, emigrated from Pennsylvania and settled in the country northwest of the Ohio. Here, in Vincennes, she met John Rice Jones, a widower, and married him on February 11, 1791, four years after the death of his first wife. Mr. Jones was a man of great prominence in the law, being the first English-speaking lawyer in Indiana, and the first to practice his profession in Illinois.

Mary Barger Jones was of a very gentle nature and highly regarded by all who knew her. She was a woman of many virtues and had the strong character that was developed in women under the conditions of life and society in the early West.

Eight children were born to John Rice and Mary Barger Jones. One died when young, but the others lived to grow up and be a credit to their parents.

Mrs. Jones died at the home of her son, General Augustus Jones, at Potosi, Missouri, on January 6, 1839, having lived to a good old age and survived her husband about fifteen years.

**MRS. JOHN KINZIE**  
**(Mrs. Eleanor Little McKillip)**

Mrs. Eleanor Little McKillip Kinzie was born in 1770, the daughter of John Little, and the granddaughter of Nathaniel Little who came from Ireland to Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, about 1830. When Eleanor was a child the family moved to Plum Creek, close to Pittsburgh. It was from this place that the Seneca Indians stole Eleanor when she was nine years old. She was adopted by Chief Cornplanter, who, four years later, restored her to her parents.

At the age of fourteen, Eleanor married a British officer, Captain Daniel McKillip, who was accidentally killed August 20, 1794. Mrs. McKillip took her little daughter, Margaret, to Detroit, where they lived four years, and where she married John Kinzie, on January 23, 1798.

Mrs. Kinzie, with her husband and three months old baby son, John Harris, moved to Chicago in 1804. Her three other children were born in Illinois.

At the massacre of Fort Dearborn, August 15, 1812, the Kinzie family escaped, with the help of friendly Indians, to Detroit. In 1816, they returned to Chicago where they lived till Mr. Kinzie's death in January, 1828.

In 1830, Mrs. Kinzie removed with her son, John Harris Kinzie, to Fort Winnebago where he had been appointed sub-Indian agent. He married Juliette Magill, who later wrote a book entitled "Wau Bun: The Early Day in the Northwest." Her mother-in-law, while not the author, was the inspiration of the book, as she related the story of the early life and sufferings. Mrs. Kinzie died in 1834.

## MADAM LA COMPT

(Miss LaFlamme)

Madam La Compt was born of French parents of the name of LaFlamme, at St. Joseph, on Lake Michigan, in 1734.

She first emigrated to Mackinac, and after residing there some time, settled at Chicago with her husband, Sainte Ange, about 1765. Sainte Ange dying, she married M. La Compt, a Canadian, in Cahokia, about 1780. From this marriage proceeded one of the largest French families in Illinois.

After the death of M. La Compt, she married the celebrated Thomas Brady. They had no children. Madam La Compt, as she was commonly called after Thomas Brady's death, possessed a strong mind with the courage and energies of a heroine. She was scarcely ever sick, though often exposed to the inclemency of the weather and other hardships.

The Indians were her neighbors and friends all her life. She was familiar with their language and their character. By a wise and proper course with them, she acquired a great influence over the Pottawatomies, Kickapoos, and other nations bordering on the lakes, and thus was enabled to prevent many an Indian attack on the white population. Her Indian friends often awakened her in the dead hours of the night to warn her to leave Cahokia, when there was an intended attack. Instead of leaving she would go to the Indian camp and stay there for several days, appeasing the anger of the warriors, and never failed to avert the storm and prevent bloodshed.

Madam La Compt died in Cahokia at the age of one hundred and nine years.

**MRS. JOHN MARSHALL**  
**(Almira Leech)**

Almira Leech Marshall was born in Louisville, Kentucky, February 21, 1787, the daughter of George and Achsah Applegate Leech. In 1782, Mr. and Mrs. Leech, with others, removed from Philadelphia to Louisville, Kentucky. Later they went to Vincennes, and were among the early white settlers.

Almira was married to John Marshall, October 21, 1806, her father, Judge Leech, officiating. Soon after their marriage they came to Illinois, but Mrs. Marshall was not satisfied, as she considered the people so wicked, and the following March they returned to Vincennes. Later, they moved to their farm, and finally, to Shawneetown where Mr. Marshall opened a general merchandise store.

They built the first brick house in town, a large residence facing the Ohio river, and here they entertained many prominent people. Mr. Marshall also conducted a bank in the front room of his residence, which was the first bank in Illinois.

Mrs. Marshall was very devout, even as a young girl. She loved to sing the old hymns, and in her youth memorized many of them, as well as whole chapters of her Bible. She felt the need of a church in Shawneetown, and through her untiring efforts a church was built, and in 1827 was organized by Rev. B. F. Spillman, and the first communion was administered.

Mr. and Mrs. Marshall had seven children. Mrs. Marshall died at the home of her son, John, near Carmi, Illinois, August 18, 1864, and is buried beside her husband, in Westwood Cemetery, Shawneetown, Illinois.

**MRS. PIERRE MENARD**  
**(Angelique Saucier)**

Mrs. Angelique Saucier Menard was born at Portage des Sioux, on March 4, 1783, the daughter of François Saucier and Angelique La Pensée, and granddaughter of Jean Baptiste (or François) Saucier, once a French officer at Fort Chartres, who resigned and settled in the Illinois country.

Angelique was a sweet girl and beloved by many. Both John Rice Jones and Pierre Menard were suitors for her hand. Her choice fell on Pierre, and on September 22, 1806, she was married to him, this being his second marriage. The ceremony was performed by Donatien Olivier, the priest of the parish at Kaskaskia. Six children were born of this marriage, four sons and two daughters.

For twenty-seven years Pierre Menard held many positions of trust and honor, the last one being that of Lieutenant Governor of the State of Illinois, serving with Governor Shadrach Bond, the first Governor after it was admitted to the Union.

Mrs. Menard was a lady noted for her generous hospitality and her beautiful manners. Her charities were many, and unknown to the world. She gave freely to the poor and unfortunate. Her husband was in full accord with her plans, and after his retirement from office, both of them were happiest when helping some one.

Mrs. Menard died February 12, 1839, survived by her husband and four children. She was buried in the Menard burial ground at Kaskaskia.



**MRS. JOSEPH MILLS****(Sarah Raley)**

Sarah Raley Mills, daughter of Eli and Mary Lupton Raley, was born December 11, 1792, in the State of Virginia. On June 9, 1813, she was married to Joseph Mills, whose father came from Wales. Eli Raley came from Ireland.

In the spring of 1840, Mr. and Mrs. Mills emigrated from Washington county, Pennsylvania, to Putnam county, Illinois, locating near Magnolia. They were active members of the Society of Friends and transferred their memberships to the Clear Creek Quaker Meeting near Magnolia. They were quite influential in the church as well as in the community in which they lived. The neighborhood became notable for progressive farming, educational progress, and religious liberality. Mostly they were "Hicksite" Friends, who found comfort in silent worship.

Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Mills, six sons and three daughters. Sarah Mills readily made and held friends. She was of medium height, well-formed, and was gifted with energy and endurance. She was skillful with the spinning wheel and she spun and wove many yards of cloth. She pulled flax, dried and broke it, heckled and spun it into linen thread on a little wheel. She did sewing and knitting for the household with a devotion characteristic of a true mother. Her love for the Bible was manifest. She so governed her children that they both obeyed and respected her.

Mrs. Mills died March 4, 1864. A small stone marks her grave in Friends' burying ground at Clear Creek.

**MRS. ROBERT MORRISON**  
(Miss Donaldson)

Mrs. Robert Donaldson Morrison was reared and educated in the Monumental city (Baltimore, Maryland). In 1805 she accompanied her brother, Colonel Donaldson, to St. Louis, in the far off wilds of the west, whither he was sent as a Commissioner to investigate the land titles.

She was married the following year to Robert Morrison, of Kaskaskia, which place became her permanent home. Well educated, sprightly and energetic, her mind was gifted with originality and romance. Her pen was seldom idle. She composed with a ready facility, and her writings possessed a high degree of merit. She contributed both verse and prose to scientific and other publications. Nor did the political questions of the day escape her ready pen. The discussion of these topics in the newspapers was eagerly read by the politicians of Illinois.

A feat of much ingenuity was her work of remodeling and converting into verse the Psalms of David. The volume was presented to the Philadelphia Presbytery, and met with high commendation for many of its excellencies, though it was not adopted. Later in life, after much reflection, she united with the Catholic church. Possessed of great force of character, and zealous and ardent in whatever she espoused, her example and precepts contributed greatly toward proselyting members to that faith.

Mrs. Morrison became the mother of an interesting family. Some of her sons have been quite conspicuous in the affairs of the state. Mrs. Morrison lived to an advanced age, and died at Belleville, Illinois, in 1843.

**MRS. ARCHANGE OUILMETTE**  
**(Archange Chevallier)**

Archange Ouilmette was born at Sugar Creek, Michigan, about 1764. Although Archange was of the Pottawatomie tribe of Indians, her father was Francois Chevallier, a Frenchman. These Indians were constantly roving over what is now Illinois, Michigan, Indiana and Wisconsin, but at the time of Archange's marriage to Antoine Ouilmette, said to be of royal blood, they were living at Gross Point, or what is now Wilmette, this being the first wedding on the North Shore.

Antoine and Archange Ouilmette were the parents of eight children, four boys and four girls. One of these girls, Josette, a bright, pretty child, was bound out at the age of ten years to the John Kinzie family.

The Treaty of Prairie du Chien, dated July 29, 1829, included among its other provisions, a grant "to Archange Ouilmette, . . . two sections (of land) for herself and her children, on Lake Michigan." This grant included most of the present cities of Evanston and Wilmette.

At the time of the Massacre at Fort Dearborn, in August, 1812, Mrs. Helm was sent by Black Partridge to the Ouilmette home for protection. Archange and her sister, Mrs. Bisson, covered Mrs. Helm with a feather bed, with her face to the wall, and Mrs. Bisson seated herself on the front of the bed, busying herself with sewing. Though Mrs. Helm was nearly smothered to death, the Indians did not find her when they came to search.

Archange Ouilmette died at Council Bluffs, Iowa, in 1840.



**MRS. NATHANIEL POPE**  
**(Lucretia Backus)**

Mrs. Lucretia Backus Pope, daughter of Elijah Backus (graduate of Yale, 1777) and Lucretia Hubbard Backus, was born in New London, Connecticut, January 5, 1787. She was a descendant of John Haynes of Copford Hall, Essex, England, who was Governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1635, and of the Hartford Colony in 1639.

At the age of about twelve years, Lucretia went with her parents to live in Marietta, Ohio. She attended the Moravian Seminary at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, until she was sixteen, at which time her education being completed and her mother having died, she went to live with an aunt in Kaskaskia, Illinois, where she met Nathaniel Pope. In 1809 she married Mr. Pope who was Territorial Representative from Illinois, and later, until his death, United States District Judge.

Mrs. Pope was a highly intellectual woman, and a fine pianist, but her home was always the center of her activities, as was the case generally in those days.

Six children were born to this union: William, Penelope, Elizabeth, John, Lucretia and Cynthia. Judge Pope died on January 24, 1850, at the home of a daughter in St. Louis, Missouri. Mrs. Pope passed away in St. Louis, also, on March 12, 1867, at the age of eighty. She is buried beside her husband in Bellefontaine Cemetery.

## SAKAKAWEA

Sakakawea, or the "Bird Woman," is considered the "foremost female figure in the history of the great Northwest." She was born in the early summer of 1786, a member of the Shoshoni tribe of Indians who dwelt in the valley of the Lemhi River in Wyoming. When Sakakawea was fourteen years old she was captured by the Minutaires, and was later sold to Toussaint Charboneau, who married her.

In 1804 she was engaged, with her husband, as a guide and interpreter for the Lewis and Clark expedition, accompanying them to the mouth of the Columbia river and back. Sakakawea was intelligent, resourceful, patient, brave and faithful. She knew all the mountain passes, and her acquaintance with the hostile tribes made possible the success of the expedition.

Her son, Baptiste, was born while on the expedition, and in after years was educated with her adopted son, Bazil, by Captain Clark, in St. Louis, where a home had been established for them with their mother.

In 1820, Charboneau took another wife which displeased Sakakawea, and in a dispute, he beat her. She left him, making her way to the Comanches. Here she married and lived happily till her husband was killed, about 1850, when she again wandered. She finally reached the Shoshoni Reservation in Wyoming where her two sons lived, and made her home with Bazil until her death on April 9, 1884. Bazil died two years later and was buried beside her.

Four states, Montana, Idaho, North Dakota and Oregon have erected statues to her memory.

II.  
THE PIONEER PERIOD



**MRS. SAMUEL ADAMS****(Mary J. Moulton)**

Mrs. Mary Moulton Adams was born in Bucksport, Maine, on September 20, 1810, the daughter of Mary F. and Dr. Jotham Moulton. On September 15, 1836, Mary Moulton became the bride of Samuel Adams, a young physician beginning practice with her father, and who was a graduate of Bowdoin College.

In 1838 Dr. Adams was appointed Professor in Illinois College, Jacksonville, Illinois, where Mrs. Adams joined him in about a year. Illinois College, and the, then, Village of Jacksonville were fortunate in the wives the early Professors brought. These wives formed the nucleus of a cultivated circle, such as few new communities could boast.

While quiet and unpretentious, Mrs. Adams contributed no small part to that social atmosphere. She was often requested to sing in duet, without accompaniment, and always complied. She was ever ready to take her full part in the social circle of which college life was the center.

Mrs. Adams was active in church life, and welcomed strangers to the church with a smile and a clasp of the hand. She also made it a practice to invite to her home for a meal, every one uniting with the church.

On October 11, 1887, Mrs. Adams quietly breathed her last in her home in Jacksonville, Illinois.

At the mid-winter, 1898-1899, meeting of the trustees of Illinois College, it was announced that an anonymous gift of \$1,500 as a Mary Moulton Adams Memorial Fund for the general endowment of the library, had been received.

**MRS. THERON BALDWIN**  
**(Caroline Wilder)**

Mrs. Caroline Wilder Baldwin was the fourth child and third daughter of Daniel and Persis (Chandler) Wilder. Her father was an architect of Burlington, Vermont.

Caroline was a young lady of culture with much sympathy for the Missionary cause. She was engaged to Abraham Baldwin, who was doing religious work in Canada. But Abraham died, and she became acquainted with his younger brother, Theron, who was one of the Yale Band. Miss Wilder's charming character and christian devotion won his heart, and they were married in June, 1830.

They went to Jacksonville, Illinois, where Mr. Baldwin was doing Home Mission and educational work in connection with Illinois College. Mrs. Baldwin cheerfully shared with him the privations and privileges of a pioneer life.

In 1833, Mrs. Baldwin formed a Juvenile Sewing Society which was in existence many years. The ladies of Jacksonville wished to form an association which should devise plans of usefulness adapted to a growing state. The plan chosen was suggested by Mrs. Baldwin, and after much consultation there was formed the "Ladies' Association for Educating Females," the purpose of which was to encourage and assist young ladies to qualify themselves for teaching. Mrs. Baldwin was much interested in the Female Academy begun in 1833, and she helped many a young girl with her tuition.

When Mr. Baldwin was asked to become the first principal of "Monticello," the family removed there. Both Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin were admirably suited to their work. They remained here seven years, and then returned to the East.

**MRS. THOMAS BEARD****(Mrs. Nancy Crombie Dickerman)**

Mrs. Nancy Crombie Dickerman Beard was born in 1804, in New York State. She was married to Willard Arms Dickerman by whom she had three children, two of whom died in youth. Business reverses caused the removal of the family to Beardstown, Illinois.

After the death of Mr. Dickerman on April 19, 1836, Mr. Thomas Beard, pioneer and founder of Beardstown, who had been his warm friend and who had helped care for him in his sickness, took charge of his property and looked after the interests of the widow and son. Mr. Beard and Mrs. Dickerman were married on July 18, 1837, at Rushville, Schuyler county, Illinois.

To this second marriage of both, which was an unusually happy one, were born three sons and one daughter. Mr. Beard educated his step-son with his own children. Mrs. Beard was a noble, pure, and good woman. Every life that came in touch with her own was comforted, elevated, and encouraged. She inspired affection in those who knew her. She was one in mind with her husband regarding acts of benevolence, which was a source of great pleasure to them.

Mr. Beard died in the fall of 1849, and Mrs. Beard returned to her old home in New York, where she resided at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Augustus Sidney Doane, until her death on November 13, 1899, at the age of ninety-five years. Her remains lie in beautiful Greenwood Cemetery in Brooklyn, New York.



**MRS. EDWARD BEECHER**  
**(Isabella Porter Jones)**

Mrs. Edward Beecher was born in the very early part of the nineteenth century, the daughter of Enoch and Paulina (Porter) Jones. Losing her mother when six years old, she became a member of the family of an uncle and aunt, Nathaniel and Mary (Porter) Coffin, of Wiscasset, Maine. Here she remained until her marriage to Edward Beecher, older brother of Henry Ward Beecher. Dr. Beecher resigned as pastor of Park Street Church in Boston, Massachusetts, and came to Jacksonville, Illinois, as the first president of Illinois College, in 1830.

In 1844 they returned to Boston where Dr. Beecher was pastor of Salem Church. In 1854 a Congregational church was formed in Galesburg, Illinois, and Dr. Beecher was called to its pastorate. They remained in Galesburg until 1872 when they again returned East, settling in Brooklyn, New York, where they passed the remainder of their lives. Their deaths occurred after 1895 with only a short time intervening between them. Both were over ninety by several years. They were buried in Georgetown, Massachusetts, but there are no dates on the boulder that marks their graves.

Nine children were born to Dr. and Mrs. Beecher, several of whom died early in life.

Of a cheerful, amiable disposition, exceedingly charitable and broad-minded, Mrs. Beecher was greatly beloved by all with whom she came in contact.

Beecher Avenue, the site of their old home, and also Beecher Chapel of Knox College (formerly the First Congregational Church) serve to perpetuate their name in Galesburg.



**MRS. JOHN C. BOND**  
(Nancy Green Stice)

Nancy Green Stice, daughter of Nancy Wilson and Andrew Stice, of Revolutionary stock, was born in Bowling Green, Kentucky, September 23, 1807, and died in Warren County, Illinois, May 14, 1906.

In 1816 her family removed to Madison county, Illinois Territory, and there she married Andrew Terry. After his death in 1836 she removed to Warren county, Illinois. In 1844 she married Major John C. Bond, an officer in the Black Hawk War, also of Revolutionary blood.

Mrs. Bond came to Illinois on horseback, the family possessions being conveyed in a covered wagon, drawn by an ox team, when there was not a railroad in the state, and she lived to see the automobile and the airplane.

As a pioneer woman she placated the Indians, nursed the sick, mothered the orphans, laid out the dead. She and her husband at different periods cared for forty children besides their own. Many of these were clothed from the raw material.

She spun and wove, carded the wool and did the sewing. Their home was noted, even in those pioneer days, for its bountiful hospitality. A letter is in existence telling of their Christmas dinner in 1859 when sixty-five relatives and friends were present. At Camp Meeting times, nothing was thought of having thirty-five or forty for dinner.

Born during the administration of Thomas Jefferson, living under that of Theodore Roosevelt, the life of Mrs. Bond spanned a marvelous period of our state and national history.

**MRS. PETER CARTWRIGHT**  
**(Frances Gaines)**

Frances Gaines Cartwright was born August 18, 1789, in Charlotte county, Virginia. She was married to Peter Cartwright in Barren county, Virginia, August 18, 1808, on her nineteenth birthday. Their "infare" was held at the home of Peter Cartwright's father on the following September first, which was his twenty-third birthday. Her parents moved to Kentucky, but they did not come to Illinois.

Mrs. Cartwright was a young woman whose heroism of christian character was equal to that of her husband. She lived to share with him to the end the joys and sorrows of his itinerant life, and to merit the frequent praise of her husband and the devotion of her nine children. They left a posterity of one hundred twenty-nine direct descendants to mourn them.

Mrs. Cartwright died in Bethel church, about two miles northwest of Pleasant Plains, Illinois, while in attendance at a church service, on February 7, 1876. Tradition says she had been called upon to give her testimony, which she did with much feeling, concluding with the words "the past three weeks have been the happiest of all my life; I am waiting for the chariot." When the meeting broke up, she did not rise with the rest. The minister solemnly said, "The chariot has arrived."

The remains of Mrs. Cartwright are interred beside her illustrious husband in Pleasant Plains Cemetery.

**MRS. JOHN WANTON CASEY**  
**(Elizabeth Moore Morris)**

Elizabeth Moore Morris Casey was born in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, May 5, 1818. Her first paternal ancestor was Thomas Lloyd, who came with William Penn to Pennsylvania, and who later became first Deputy Governor. There were six generations of Quakers between Thomas Lloyd and Elizabeth Moore Morris. Her maternal ancestry was in strong contrast; warriors, taking parts in the French and Indian and Revolutionary wars. These unlike blood streams produced in Elizabeth Morris a gracious personality, a visioned mind, a great heart, innocent worldliness and deep piety.

When Elizabeth was thirteen years old, her father decided to move to Illinois. Peoria was their objective point, but they went on to Pekin, for various reasons. In 1831, John Wanton Casey came out to Illinois from New York City, to invest in grain lands. It was at Pekin that a meeting of the two young people resulted in their marriage on January 3, 1845.

About two years after their marriage, the Casey Colonial home was built, which still stands as a landmark of Pekin's early days. It was a center of hospitality and social life for two generations. Mrs. Casey was prominent in all the progressive movements of Pekin's history during her long life.

Elizabeth Moore Morris Casey passed away on February 13, 1894, beloved and mourned by all who knew her.

**MRS. WILLIAM COTTEAU**  
**(Mrs. Sara Lett Springstead)**

Mrs. Sara Lett Cotteau was born in Chatham, Canada, on February 29, 1824, the youngest child of Samuel and Elizabeth Warren Lett, whose ancestors on the paternal side were Hollanders; the mother was of English and French descent. Both Samuel and Elizabeth Lett were born in Ireland, from where they emigrated in June, 1819, with their six living children, to settle in Canada, where two more girls, Maria and Sara were born.

In this home in the woods Sara lived for nine years. She began to make rhymes when quite small. When the Canadian rebellion broke out, she was living in Darlington, Canada. Her brother, Ben, joined the patriots, or rebels, as they were called by the loyalists. Sara wrote many verses for the cause which her brother espoused. Her mother saw them and insisted they be burned, lest the Tories find them and burn their home.

In 1839 the family emigrated to Texas, then to Louisiana, where several of the family, including her beloved sister Ann, died from fever. Soon after, the ones who were left moved to La Salle county, Illinois. Sara married Harvey Springstead, having one child. Both father and child died, and in July, 1852, she married William Cotteau, a young Englishman. Six children were born to this union, one of whom, Ida, compiled and published a book of poems written by her mother.

Mrs. Cotteau died August 11, 1887, and was laid to rest in the family cemetery on the Lett homestead, near Sandwich, Illinois.

**MRS. JOHN DESOUSA**  
**(Louisa Candidia DeSilva)**

Louisa Candidia DeSilva was born in 1813, in Funchal, on the Island of Madeira. Her father was a very wealthy man, and their home was a large one. In 1838, a young physician of Scotland, Robert R. Kalley, came with his wife to Madeira as missionaries. Louisa DeSilva was one of the first converts to the christian faith.

The christians were persecuted, and in 1846 Louisa was threatened with death in front of her father's home. She fled for security to the home of Dr. Kalley. The Doctor was taken away, disguised, to save his life, and Louisa was sent to the island of St. Vincent. Prior to this she had met a young man, John DeSousa, a druggist, who had been educated in Scotland, and when they met again in St. Vincent they were married. With many others they went to New York. Here nine children were born to them.

After her husband's death, Mrs. DeSousa removed to Springfield, Illinois, with two daughters, one of whom is now living in the same house to which they first came.\* Mrs. DeSousa was a devout member of the Presbyterian church in Springfield, and a faithful attendant upon its services. She was a seamstress, while her daughter attended to household matters.

When Mrs. DeSousa first saw the Governor's mansion, she exclaimed to her daughter, "Oh, this is the first house I have seen that looks like my father's home."

Mrs. DeSousa died on July 1, 1903, and was laid to rest in Oak Ridge Cemetery.

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\* Since writing the above, the daughter has died.



**MRS. ALAN EMMERSON**  
**(Nancy Mounts)**

Nancy Mounts Emmerson was born in Lincoln county, Kentucky, July 18, 1792, the daughter of Matthias and Molly Montgomery Mounts. The Kentucky branch of the family are descended from Hugh Montgomery, who had seven sons, all taking part in the Revolutionary War. One of these sons, Thomas, was the ancestor of Nancy Mounts.

Nancy was married in Kentucky, in 1810, to Alan Emmerson, and they became the grandparents of Louis L. Emmerson, the present Governor of Illinois.

When Nancy was about twenty-three years old, the family moved to Indiana. While here they met a band of immigrants from England, who had come to this country to escape oppressive taxation. Mr. and Mrs. Emmerson cast their lot with these Englishmen, and in the spring of 1818, came to Illinois and settled on land three miles west of the present town of Albion, Edwards county, purchasing the land from the Government.

Mrs. Emmerson was a kind, hospitable, christian woman. Though the mother of a large family, she took other children into her home. She possessed the courage needed by pioneer women. She took entire care of her little ones while her husband fought in the War of 1812 and the Black Hawk War.

Mrs. Emmerson passed away December 6, 1876, aged eighty-four, and her husband the same year, aged eighty-five years. They were both laid to rest in a little cemetery adjoining the church—a log church with a thatched roof—the land for which had been donated by Mr. and Mrs. Emmerson.

## RUTH CARR FENNER

Ruth Carr Fenner was born near Elmira, New York, in 1833, the second daughter of Felix and Harriet Fenner. At the age of five years she came by wagon with her parents and two sisters, to Tazewell county, Illinois.

At the early age of sixteen, Miss Fenner was chosen as assistant in the seminary where she was then a student, and from that time until she was stricken with paralysis at the age of eighty-two, she was almost constantly engaged in teaching.

Besides teaching the prescribed lessons, Miss Fenner endeavored to fit the youth to become better citizens of the community. Of most cultured and refined manners herself, she inculcated lessons of good breeding into the minds of her pupils.

She was a pioneer in the teaching of Americanization; she so greatly respected her given word that several times she refused to better her condition financially by going to another school; she was industrious; as a disciplinarian she was unexcelled; she kept her body and nerves fit for her work; her ability to impart to others the knowledge found in books, and her skill in drawing out the minds of the students were truly remarkable. She was a born teacher, a "teacher sent from God."

Miss Fenner was a power for good in the community in which she lived. She was truly a benefactor of the race, and her thousands of pupils went away owing her a debt of gratitude they could never repay.



## MISS PHILENA FOBES

Miss Philena Fobes was born September 10, 1811, in Onondaga county, New York. She was a daughter of Philander Fobes, a native of Bridgewater, Massachusetts. His earliest ancestors in this country were John Fobes and John Washburn, who came from England, in 1632 and 1635, respectively, and were among the original settlers and proprietors of Bridgewater. Miss Fobes' mother, Nancy Warner, of Cummington, Massachusetts, was of Puritan descent.

Miss Fobes was graduated from Cortland Seminary, New York, and then taught for three years in the Seward Seminary, Rochester, New York. In 1838 she became identified with Monticello Seminary, at Godfrey, Illinois. She was a lady of rare gifts as an instructor, and was equally fine in mind and character.

In 1845 she succeeded Rev. Dr. Theron Baldwin as Principal of the institution, and filled that position with notable ability and success. Her devotion to Monticello Seminary was the passion of her life. To enrich and ennoble the lives of others was her strongest desire. To her associates in teaching, as well as to her pupils, she was an inspiration.

She resigned in 1865, and made her home with a niece, Mrs. Mary Lyons-Moore, of Roxboro, a suburb of Philadelphia, where she passed her declining years. She was a member of "Colonial Dames" and of the "Daughters of the American Revolution."

Miss Fobes died on November 8, 1898, aged eighty-seven years, and at sunset, three days later, was laid to rest in Grove Street Cemetery, New Haven, Connecticut.

**MRS. AUGUSTUS GARRETT**  
**(Eliza Clark)**

Eliza Clark Garrett was born near Newburg, New York, March 5, 1805. She was married to Augustus Garrett in 1825. Two children, a son and daughter, were born, both dying in childhood.

In 1834 Mr. and Mrs. Garrett took up their residence in Chicago. In the winter of 1839, they both made a profession of religion and joined the Methodist church. Mrs. Garrett was a great worker in the church, and an angel of mercy to the poor of the city.

After Chicago became a city, Mr. Garrett was elected to the office of Mayor. He died in December, 1848. Being without children, Mrs. Garrett became possessed of one-half of his property without restriction. She cherished a deep sense of responsibility for the right use of the means at her disposal. From the first, Mrs. Garrett inclined to an educational purpose of some kind.

With the help of her Attorney, a will was made, leaving the greater part of her estate, that is, rents, issue, profits and proceeds to the erection, furnishing, and endowment of a Theological Institution for the Methodist church, to be called the "Garrett Biblical Institute," to be located in or near Chicago.

A temporary building was constructed in 1855. A charter for the permanent institution was secured from the Legislature, and events were progressing in a satisfactory manner, when Mrs. Garrett died, November 23, 1855. She was the first woman in our country to attain so distinguished a rank by an act of Christian philanthropy.

**MRS. NOAH GUYMON**  
**(Lura Higley)**

Lura Higley was born in Connecticut in 1784. In girlhood she married Jonathan Rutherford, a physician. From him she learned the rudiments of medicine, and secured a practical knowledge of obstetrics. After marriage they emigrated to Middletown, Ohio, where Dr. Rutherford died. Later she married Noah Guymon, and in 1830 came with him to Illinois, he on foot, and she on horseback, settling on a tract south of Butler's Point (now Catlin). They were an industrious and economical couple, and soon prospered in their worldly affairs.

On her arrival in Illinois she began the active practice of medicine, specializing in the duties of midwifery. Before her death she claimed to have officiated at the birth of more than one thousand children. She continued in this work until the early '70s. She was never known to refuse a call, and in her entire career never made a charge. If a settler offered a fee of any kind, it was accepted with thanks.

During the war, she said it seemed as though she must read everything about it, for she could count a great number of soldiers whom she had dressed for the first time. At one time she was guest of honor at a picnic at which 612 men and women registered as "descendants of her skill."

In 1874, at the age of ninety, she died at her home where she had lived so many years. She sleeps in "Jimmy Butler's God's Acre," near Catlin, where a neat stone marks her grave.

**MRS. JOHN JAMES HAYDEN**  
(Sarah Marshall)

Mrs. Sarah Marshall Hayden, youngest of the seven children of Mr. and Mrs. John Marshall, was born in Shawneetown, Illinois, July 5, 1825. She was educated at Edgewood Seminary, Sewickley, near Pittsburgh. On her mother's side she was a descendant of Hannah More, the English poetess.

At the age of sixteen, Sarah Marshall wrote a novel which was published thirteen years later, and was received with great praise. On April 10, 1843, she was married to John James Hayden at Shawneetown.

Mrs. Hayden was the first woman novelist of Illinois. "Early Engagements" and its sequel, "Florence," were published in 1854. An old-fashioned love story, "Mr. Langdon's Mistake," was published in 1901 by her husband, but it had been written forty years before. For almost sixty years Mrs. Hayden wrote for magazines and newspapers, poetry as well as prose.

Mrs. Hayden was a club woman, both literary and philanthropic. She was president of the "Eistophas" (Lead us to the Light) club, an organization of women authors from all over the Nation, who met at Washington, D. C., during the winter each year. She was a member of the "Short Story Club" and the "Unity," a club of Washington, of both men and women writers.

On November 19, 1899, Mrs. Hayden died in Washington, and was buried in Brown Hill Cemetery, Indianapolis, Indiana. She was survived by her husband, one son and two daughters. One son was killed in the Civil War, after which she wrote one of her best poems, "Going Home."

**MRS. WILLIAM S. HORN    MRS. WILLIAM MUNSON**  
**(Sylvia Hall)                      (Rachael Hall)**

Sylvia and Rachael Hall, aged seventeen and fifteen years, respectively, daughters of William and Mary Jane Rebecca Hall, were captured by the Sac and Fox Indians on the afternoon of May 20, 1832. This happened on Indian Creek, La Salle county, Illinois, about twelve miles north of Ottawa.

About forty warriors were in the party. The girls were placed on ponies and put near the center of the procession. They traveled till late at night when they halted and the Indians danced. They went on in the same order till nearly two o'clock the next day when they rested for a short time. At night they camped and had supper consisting of dried meat, coffee, and pounded corn made into soup. Some squaws had joined the party, and one was placed on each side of the girls in the tent.

The next day while the Indians danced, squaws painted one side of the girls' faces black, and the other side red. After a half hour of dancing, they were led to a wigwam, and the squaws scrubbed all the paint away. This was the third day. Indians seemed to spring up everywhere, and another dance was held. The Indians gave the girls dresses, one of red and white calico, the other, blue calico.

About the seventh day, the Indians told Sylvia she must go with an old Indian, White Crow, Chief of the Winnebagoes, but Rachael must remain with the Indians with whom they had traveled. Sylvia said she would not go unless Rachael could come, too. White Crow arose and made a long, excited speech. Whirling Thunder brought Rachael to Sylvia, the Chiefs shook hands, the girls were placed on horses, and a young Indian cut a lock of hair from Rachael's head. Another Indian cut a lock from Sylvia's head. Then the entire party rode away at a



rapid gait until just before daylight the next morning, when they halted and rested. After breakfast the whole encampment packed up and traveled all day by water, in canoes. The next day they used the ponies again. On the night of the tenth day, they came to where several Indian families were encamped. The two Chiefs and the girls had a good supper of pickled pork, potatoes, bread and coffee.

Finally they came close to the fort at the Blue Mounds. White Crow raised a white flag, and the interpreter and the Indian Agent came out. White Crow delivered the girls over to the company at the fort. To their great joy, two of their uncles were in the company, and a few days later they met their brother, whom they thought dead. The girls stayed with one of their uncles and their brother at Beardstown, Illinois, till the first of October, when their brother, J. W. Hall, took them to Bureau county for the winter. Some time in March, 1833, Rachael was married to William Munson. In May, Sylvia was married to William S. Horn, and removed to Cass county.

**MRS. LILY HENRY****(Lily . . . . .)**

Mrs. Lily Henry was a woman of education, refinement, and culture. She was magnetic in person, a talented elocutionist, and a very sweet singer. She was a preacher, a very unusual profession for a woman in the days of the late 'fifties, but she was able to remove much of the prejudice against women speaking in the churches.

Mrs. Henry held regular monthly meetings for several years in a little meeting house called "Antioch," in Madison county, about 1857 or 1858.

She was well versed in the scriptures, studying the Bible daily, and applying its teachings to herself and the people whom she met. Mrs. Henry had the proper spirit for pioneer work, and would go into villages and small towns to preach, but could never be persuaded to preach in cities, or go to the Eastern states.

Mrs. Henry's home was in Bunker Hill, Illinois. After the children were grown and away from home, Mrs. Henry became an itinerant preacher and evangelist in the western states.

Some time near 1900, Mrs. Henry felt that her days were few. With broken health and far from home, she started to return to Bunker Hill, got as far as Chicago, went into a hospital where an operation for her relief was performed. But she lingered for a short time only, then passed away. She was laid to rest in the Bunker Hill Cemetery.



**MRS. SEYMOUR KELLOGG**  
(Nancy Wilcox)

Nothing has been learned concerning the youthful days of Nancy Wilcox. On August 1, 1813, she became the second wife of Seymour Kellogg of Genesee county, New York. Three children were born to them, and these, with the four by his first wife, moved with their parents to Illinois in the spring of 1818.

Seymour's brother, Elisha, with his wife and their five children, accompanied them. They went in wagons to Pittsburgh where they disposed of their outfit, procuring a flatboat to continue their journey down the Ohio. At Shawneetown they disembarked and bought four yoke of oxen and two wagons in which they drove to Carmi. Here, another son was born to Nancy and Seymour.

They finally located in Morgan county at the head of Mauvaisterre Creek, about ten miles east of the present site of Jacksonville, and were the first permanent settlers in Morgan county.

Another child was born in the log cabin home with its clapboard roof, no windows, and with Indians and wolves on all sides. Nancy's nearest neighbors were thirty miles away, on Spring Creek, near Springfield. She was a true pioneer, bravely enduring the many hardships that came to her.

After the death of her husband in April, 1827, she and her children moved into Jacksonville. Later, she went to St. Louis, afterward going to Waverly in Morgan county, where she died April 30, 1855. She was buried in the cemetery there, and a modest stone marks her grave.

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**MRS. RICHARD (or WILLIS) OGLESBY**  
**(Judith .....)**

Not much is known of Mrs. Judith Oglesby, or "Aunt Judy," as she was generally known, but one writer of early history has this to say: "She was a kind, Christian woman, esteemed by all."

When ex-Governor Richard J. Oglesby's father and mother were suddenly stricken with cholera, and died, Richard was taken to the home of his uncle Richard and his wife, "Aunt Judy." In 1836 a number of the Oglesbys left Oldham county, Kentucky, and located in Decatur, Illinois. Young Dick Oglesby, a fun-loving, mischievous boy, was the particular charge of his "Aunt Judy," and he always gratefully remembered her for having looked after him during that time. She lived to see the day when he was filling the highest position in the State, and was exceedingly proud of him.

After the death of her husband, Mrs. Oglesby went to live with the family of Dr. J. G. Speer, with whom she lived many years. Afterwards she lived for a long time with the Edmiston McClellan family.

Mrs. Oglesby was among the early members of the Christian church which was built in 1835 on the present site of the Hotel Orlando. She lived many years after the death of Mr. Oglesby, and was affectionately remembered for her kindness and usefulness.

**MRS. JEREMIAH PORTER**  
(Eliza Chappell)

Eliza Chappell Porter was born at Geneseo, New York, November 5, 1807. Her parents united Huguenot and Pilgrim blood, her father being a descendant of La Chappelle, and her mother of Elder Brewster of "Mayflower" fame. She possessed strong qualities of mind and heart, which fitted her for the life she led.

About 1830 Miss Chappell established a Kindergarten school at Mackinac, and in September, 1833, she opened a school in Chicago, with about twenty pupils, in a little log house just outside the military reservation. An appropriation for the partial maintenance of the school was made by the Commissioners, thus recognizing Miss Chappell as the first teacher employed, and as having taught the first public school in Chicago.

On June 15, 1835, Miss Chappell married Rev. Jeremiah Porter, a minister in the Presbyterian church. When the Civil War broke out, Mrs. Porter was chosen to head the Sanitary Commission. In 1862 she left this work and, with Mr. Porter, followed the Army south, preaching, teaching, and nursing the sick and wounded soldiers. They opened the first school for freedmen on the borders of the Mississippi river.

Later, Mrs. Porter was with Sherman's army with sanitary stores and supplies. She treasured two letters, one signed by five Confederate officers, and one signed by twenty Confederate soldiers, testifying to the uniform kindness Mrs. Porter had shown them while sick at Marietta, Georgia.

Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Porter, three of whom died in infancy. Mrs. Porter died in 1888.



**MRS. TRUMAN MARCELLUS POST**  
**(Frances Alsop Henshaw)**

Frances Henshaw Post was born at Middlebury, Vermont, in 1809, the daughter of Daniel and Sarah Prentis Henshaw. Before her marriage she wrote, and some silver tablespoons she bought with her first earned money are still in existence.

On October 5, 1835, she was married to Truman Marcellus Post at St. Stephen's Church in Middlebury. On November 12, the same year, she came with her husband to Jacksonville, Illinois, where he was Professor of ancient languages and ancient history in Illinois College. She was of great assistance to her husband when he had trouble with his eyes, for she helped him prepare for his recitations by reading to him in English, Latin, and later, Greek.

Mrs. Post took an active part in promoting the educational interests in Jacksonville, and was a helpmate in the true sense of the word, of Dr. Post in his ministerial career in St. Louis. She organized, and was president of the first Woman's Congregational Missionary Society in Missouri.

The strong and sterling character of Mrs. Post is proven by the fact that although used to comfort and the greatest refinement, she was able to adjust herself to the wilds of Illinois in 1835.

Mrs. Post died in St. Louis, Missouri, November 4, 1873, and is buried in Bellefontaine Cemetery, which had been dedicated by her husband in May, 1850.

**MRS. ALFRED B. SAFFORD**  
**(Anna E. . . . .)**

Mrs. Anna E. Safford was born in Kaskaskia, Illinois, on April 7, 1837. Her early girlhood was spent in that old first capital of Illinois. She moved to Cairo in 1844, and remained there during the Civil war. Cairo was the headquarters of General Grant for many months early in the war, and Mrs. Safford was active in all work for soldiers and sailors, and in the United States Christian Commission.

She was married in 1863, to Alfred B. Safford, banker and a leading citizen. She was a charter member of the Cairo Woman's Club and Library Association, organized in 1875, and forerunner of the Cairo Public Library. In 1883, Mrs. Safford presented the city of Cairo with a fine site and a beautiful library building in memory of her husband. The Library has been maintained ever since as a public Library by the city. She was president of the Board of Directors for many years, and was President Emeritus of the Cairo Woman's Club. She was patron of library and schools, and giver of many valuable works of art to both.

Mrs. Safford was active in the Episcopal church, and is the patron saint of this community where she was beloved by people of all walks in life. She died in 1921.



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**MRS. JULIAN MONSON STURTEVANT**  
(Elizabeth Maria Fayerweather)

Mrs. Elizabeth F. Sturtevant was born in New Canaan, Connecticut, in 1806. Her mother was a sister of Rev. James Richards, D. D., of Auburn Theological Seminary.

When twenty years of age, Miss Fayerweather met Mr. Julian M. Sturtevant in New Canaan, where he had come to teach. The acquaintance continued a year before he made known his feelings toward her.

Mr. Sturtevant, with others, became pledged to go as a home missionary to some frontier state or territory. He was invited to go to Jacksonville, Illinois, where a college was to be established. He laid his plan before Miss Fayerweather as it involved her life as well as his own. She was a woman of rare thoughtfulness, and cheerfully approved the plan.

Of her Mr. Sturtevant said: "She was eminently qualified by sound and cool judgment, and by her first-rate common sense, to be my wise adviser as well as to be the head and ornament of my home."

In the early morning of August 31, 1829, the young couple were united in marriage. After many trying experiences they reached Jacksonville on November 15, 1829. Five children were born to them, two of whom died when small.

Mrs. Sturtevant, with other wives of the early teachers in the college, was of great assistance in the struggle to establish Illinois College. Her life of service was cut short when she passed away on February 12, 1840, when about thirty-three years of age.

**MRS. JOHN TILLSON**  
**(Christiana Holmes)**

Mrs. Tillson was of New England parentage, born Christiana Holmes, at Kingston, Massachusetts, March 13, 1796. She was educated and refined, her people in comfortable circumstances in Kingston. She married John Tillson, in October, 1822, at Kingston. He had spent two years in Illinois, at Edwardsville and near Hillsboro, and went back to Massachusetts, to marry her and bring her to Hillsboro.

They started in October, 1822, in a carriage made at Bedford, Massachusetts, for the trip. She describes this trip and their life during the next fifteen years at Hillsboro, in her book, "A Woman's Story of Pioneer Illinois." Their home was a center for friends, transients, business acquaintances, and for everyone, when county and state enterprises were being carried through.

Mrs. Tillson was the first business woman in Hillsboro, as she was the clerk for her husband in his store. She was a woman of rare culture and deeply interested in benevolent enterprises. The land for the Hillsboro Academy and the Presbyterian church was given by the Tillsons.

Two sons were born to Mr. and Mrs. Tillson at Hillsboro, and other children later, but not here. The first son arrived September 15, 1823, eleven months after they reached this backwoods country. Mr. Tillson's fortune was swept away in the panic of 1837, and he moved from Hillsboro to Quincy. He died suddenly at Peoria, in May, 1853, when fifty-seven years of age. His wife died at New York City, May 29, 1872, at the age of seventy-six.

**MRS. JONATHAN BALDWIN TURNER**  
(Rhodolphia S. Kibbe)

Rhodolphia S. (Kibbe) Turner was born at Somers, Connecticut, September 13, 1810. On October 22, 1835, she was married to Jonathan Baldwin Turner, who was a Professor in Illinois College at Jacksonville, Illinois. Theirs was a romantic meeting, which began in a stage-coach. Rhodolphia, thinking he was asleep, mimicked him for the benefit of her companions. But she was seen, and learning her name, he wrote to her from Yale. Her friends made inquiries which were satisfactorily answered, and the result was a happy marriage.

Mr. Turner went to Connecticut for his bride, to take her to his home in Illinois, "the Western wilds, that mysterious realm full of dangers and hardships, Indians and cholera." The young wife was stricken with typhoid fever immediately following the wedding, and it was six weeks before she was considered able to travel. The trip was made safely, but with many dangers, delays, and narrow escapes from death.

Seven children were born to this couple. Mrs. Turner knew nothing of cooking when she was married, and for a time it was not necessary, as they boarded. But when they tired of this kind of a life and began house-keeping, Mrs. Turner became a model housekeeper, and she was always a conscientious and devoted mother.

With the wives of the other early professors in Illinois College, she helped the struggling college and the students in the movement for education in the state of Illinois.

Mrs. Rhodolphia Kibbe Turner died suddenly on January 6, 1879, at Jacksonville, Illinois.



## MARY ALLEN WEST

Mary Allen West, educator and philanthropist, was born at Galesburg, Illinois, July 30, 1837, the daughter of Nehemiah and Catherine Neeley West. After her graduation from Knox Seminary in 1854, she taught until 1873, when she was elected County Superintendent of Schools, serving nine years.

Miss West took an active and influential interest in educational and reformatory movements. For two years she was editor of "Our Home Monthly," in Philadelphia, and was also a contributor to other journals, besides being Editor-in-Chief of "The Union Signal," Chicago, the organ of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in which she held the position of president. In the latter days of her life she was president of the Illinois Woman's Press Association of Chicago, that city having become her home in 1885.

On August 31, 1892, Miss West started from Vancouver to Japan. She spoke to the higher classes of Japanese women several times a day. At Tokio she was made an honorary life member of the Red Cross Society, and was presented with a silver medal by the Empress.

The physical strain of the journey was too much for her already over-taxed strength, and on December 1, 1892, she died at the home of her friend and former member of her own church at home, Mrs. Leila Willard Winn, of Kanazawa, Japan. Funeral services were held in the native chapel, following which her remains were brought to her home city, where on January 16, 1893, she was laid to rest.

**MRS. WILLIAM WHITE**  
**(Julia Mariah Hart)**

Julia Mariah White, daughter of Julius Caesar and Catherine Carroll Hart, was born March 18, 1827, near Canton, Ohio. When she was twenty years old, she was granted a teacher's certificate. After teaching a year, in December, 1848, she married Samuel Russell. She had one son, Homer Russell. Late in 1850, she was divorced on the grounds of cruelty.

In 1856 she came to Illinois, near Fairfield, and began teaching in Wayne County the same year. On February 28, 1859, she married William White. A son, Julius White, was born in 1861, and the same year, Mr. White enlisted in the Union army. He was wounded and was very sick. After much pleading, Mrs. White was permitted to go to her husband. She nursed him to convalescence, then began nursing other men. Late in 1863 both Mr. and Mrs. White returned to Illinois. Mrs. White renewed her certificate and began teaching again, her husband being an invalid till his death in 1885.

Mrs. White was a pioneer business woman, working under discouraging conditions for her country and her family. She was known and loved as "Aunt Jane Mariah" by four generations of relatives and friends.

Mrs. Julia Mariah White died March 18, 1925, at Fairfield, Illinois, at the age of ninety-eight, still active, both mentally and physically.



III.  
THE CIVIL WAR PERIOD



**MRS. CYRUS AIKEN**  
(Eliza N. Atherton)

Eliza N. Atherton Aiken was born March 24, 1817, at Auburn, New York, the daughter of Steadman and Deborah Ward Atherton. She was married May 2, 1837, to Cyrus Aiken, who was a sedate man, nine years older than his bride, and full of the western fever. They came to Peoria, Illinois, and from there to a farm near Brimfield.

When the war broke out, Mrs. Aiken and Mrs. Mary Sturgis of Peoria, reported at Camp Butler, near Springfield. There was an epidemic of measles among the soldiers, and as the surgeon showed them their duties, he told the men to call one of them "Aunt Lizzie," and the other one "Mother." There were eighty patients, but the two nurses took care of them all.

Aunt Lizzie Aiken went from one place to another, taking care of the sick and wounded. The only rest she had during the war was a three weeks visit to her mother in Cavendish, Vermont.

As an army nurse, and as a "church visitor" after the war, Mrs. Aiken won a reputation. Her part was to distribute the charities of the church, but her work was much deeper and broader than this. She cheered the sick and listened to the farewell utterances of the dying; she rescued wanderers from the straight path and comforted those who lost their loved ones.

But Aunt Lizzie Aiken was human, and she grew old and sick. In January, 1906, she passed away at the age of eighty-nine years.

**MRS. ROBERT BICKERDYKE**  
(Mary A. Ball)

Mary A. Bickerdyke, familiarly known as "Mother Bickerdyke," was born in Knox county, Ohio, July 19, 1817, and came of Revolutionary ancestors. When about twenty-five she married Robert Bickerdyke, a widower with four or five children, by whom she was beloved. No difference was known between them and her own two sons.

Mrs. Bickerdyke was living in Galesburg, Illinois, when the Civil war broke out, and as sickness appeared among the troops at Cairo, she went down among them. Her well-known skill as a nurse, and other qualities which she possessed, enabled her to face many emergencies during the trying days which followed.

"Mother Bickerdyke" also did heroic work in the hospitals at Corinth, Missionary Ridge, and Fort Donelson. She was put in charge of the field hospital at Mission Ridge in November, 1863, and for over a month was the only woman there. Over two thousand men were assigned to her care. Few women equalled "Mother Bickerdyke" in heroism and courage, ability, true worth and modesty.

The "Mother Bickerdyke" Association was formed soon after her death, which occurred at Bunker Hill, Kansas, November 8, 1901. In January, 1903, a request was presented to the Legislature for an appropriation of \$5,000 for a monument to this fine woman. The Bill was passed and signed by Richard Yates (son of the War Governor who had appointed her as the War Nurse). The monument, the work of Mrs. Kitson, is in Galesburg, Illinois. Governor Yates delivered the address at the dedication.

**MRS. JOHN CALHOUN**  
**(Pamelia C. Hathaway)**

Pamelia C. Calhoun was born in Hounsfield, New York, March 20, 1811, one of five children of James and Lucinda Hathaway. Soon after her birth her parents moved to Watertown. Here she received her education in the common schools, and was active in the social life of the village.

On May 31, 1832, she was married to John Calhoun. Two children were born to them, both dying in infancy. In September, 1833, Mr. Calhoun located in Chicago, Illinois, where he established the first newspaper, the Chicago Democrat. Mrs. Calhoun joined him in the following spring, and became of great assistance to him in proof reading and other business of the office. She also made her home a pleasant center of social life. Helpfulness to others was one of her chief characteristics.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Calhoun were lovers of outdoor life, and made many fishing and hunting trips together, as well as business journeys. To her business discernment was largely due the competence which later enabled her to be generous.

Mrs. Calhoun was intense in her likes and dislikes, whether to a person, an idea or a cause. She was especially strong in her hatred of slavery. After Mr. Calhoun's death she remained in Chicago till her own health failed, when she went to live with a nephew in Oak Park. Here she died, on August 14, 1889. She left a legacy for the purchasing of reference and library books to the Calhoun school, named for her husband.

**MRS. JAMES S. CATHERWOOD****(Mary Hartwell)**

Mrs. Mary Hartwell Catherwood was born in Luray, Ohio, December 16, 1844. In 1856 she went with her parents to Milford, Illinois. Her father died, and when ten years old, Mary was given a home by her grandfather Thompson at New Hebron, Ohio. She attended the school there, but at the age of fourteen, she was teaching to obtain proper clothing, and to prepare the way for entrance into the Female College at Granville, Ohio, where she completed a four years' course in three years, graduating in 1868. She was in debt eight hundred dollars on graduation, but her uncle, Cyrus Hartwell, agreed that if she would pay this debt in four years by her own efforts, he would make her a present of five hundred dollars. She did it, and received the gift.

While still a little girl she contributed poems to the local papers of New Hebron. Some elderly friend remarked that while the poems were beautiful, her field lay in prose. Mary believed this, and determined to achieve her aim if unceasing effort would help. She wrote a short serial for Frank Leslie, "The Mill-Scott Million," and received her first check.

In 1887 she was married to James S. Catherwood, with whom she resided at Hoopeston, Illinois.

During her last few years she showed an inclination for subjects connected with Illinois history, and published popular romances under the titles of "The Story of Tonty," "Old Kaskaskia," and others.

Mary Hartwell Catherwood died on December 26, 1902.



**MRS. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS**  
**(Rose Adele Cutts)**

Mrs. Adele Cutts Douglas was born a short distance from the White House, at the home of her grandfather, Richard Cutts, the daughter of Ellen O'Neale and James Madison Cutts, second Comptroller of the Treasury. Adele made her first formal appearance when seven years old, at a children's fancy ball in the White House. She was educated at Madame Burr's school in Washington.

At a White House reception she met Stephen A. Douglas, and was married to him on November 20, 1856. They lived in Chicago, his legal residence, and in Washington, his real home. Here he built a large house which was the scene of much hospitality. One child, Ellen, was born, but died when less than one year old.

Mrs. Douglas traveled over the country with her husband in his campaigns of 1858-1860, and received great admiration on account of her beauty, her gracious manner, and her infinite tact.

After the death of Mr. Douglas on June 3, 1861, Mrs. Douglas returned to Washington, and lived there quietly for several years. At a dinner in 1865, where she was the guest of honor, she met General Robert Williams, and in January, 1866, again became a bride. As an army man's wife, the greater part of her life was spent in the West. Six children were born to them.

Mrs. Williams died in Washington, D. C., on January 26, 1899. She lies beside her husband, General Robert Williams, in Arlington National Cemetery.

**MRS. NINIAN WIRT EDWARDS**  
**(Elizabeth P. Todd)**

Mrs. Elizabeth Todd Edwards was the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Todd, of Lexington, Kentucky, and a sister of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln.

She was married to Ninian Wirt Edwards in Lexington, on February 16, 1832, and was confirmed in the Episcopal Church about this same time, as Mr. Edwards was an Episcopalian. To this union were born four children: Julia, wife of Hon. E. L. Baker, Elizabeth E. Clover, Charles Edwards, and Albert S. Edwards. Their home was in Springfield, Illinois, on the spot where the Centennial Building now stands. It was in this home that Abraham Lincoln and Mary Todd were married, and in which Mrs. Lincoln died.

As the wife of Ninian Wirt Edwards, she was for many years one of the most prominent women in the state. She was well-fitted to hold this place, as she was endowed with a great sweetness and gentleness of character. As a hostess none excelled her. She had tact and delicacy of feeling which enabled her to cast a charm upon her guests, whether young or old, making an impression which was never effaced.

Mrs. Edwards expressed a wish to her husband, that when she was gone, he would send certain articles of her household furniture to St. Agatha's School and the Orphanage of the Holy Child in the city, which she knew would be useful to those institutions.

She did not linger long when struck by disease, and passed away at her home on February 22, 1888.

**MRS. LEMUEL FOSTER**  
(Lydia Conderry)

Mrs. Lydia Conderry Foster was a thrifty New England school-teacher of Hartland, Hartford county, Connecticut, where also lived Lemuel Foster. She married him with a strict understanding between them, that if health and means should permit, they were to go to Illinois as missionaries.

After their marriage they visited relatives and friends for a time, then with a good strong horse and buggy, they started, September 5, 1832, on their 1200 miles trip to Jacksonville, Illinois.

Mr. Foster was appointed to a church already organized in the northern part of Sangamon county, and the first winter they made their home in a little cabin standing in the yard of a church member, Mr. Moore. In the spring they moved to a more central place where Mrs. Foster opened a school, being urgently requested to do so. The school flourished and was of great influence in the community.

As Mr. Foster spent almost every Sunday in Bloomington, they decided to move to McLean county. Here Mrs. Foster conducted a school, taking six pupils as boarders, one of them working for her board.

In 1838, they planned to go East for a rest, when Mrs. Foster was taken suddenly ill of a fever, and the trip was abandoned. About this time a call came for Mr. Foster to take charge of an academy at Bethel, Bond county, as Principal. He accepted, and they reached Bethel on November 12, 1838. Here they remained till December 8, 1845, when they moved to Upper Alton.

**MRS. ENOCH GOGIN**  
**(Mary Ann Elwell)**

Mary Ann (Elwell) Gogin was born of Scotch ancestry, in Greenbrier county, Virginia, on November 18, 1817. In 1824 her parents moved to Cincinnati, Ohio. Here she married Enoch Gogin, in 1836. Two children, a boy and a girl, were born to them.

In 1841, with a company of fourteen relatives, they emigrated to Palestine, Illinois, near which place they entered land. Mr. Gogin built a log cabin and cultivated his farm. After some years spent amid hardships, the farm was sold and Mr. and Mrs. Gogin moved to the town of Palestine.

In 1863, Mr. Gogin was appointed Postmaster, and with the help of his wife, conducted a General Merchandise store, in connection with the Post Office. Both Mr. and Mrs. Gogin encouraged religion and education, and their home was a haven for ministers.

Mr. Gogin became an invalid; and at fifty years of age, both of their children dead, a grandchild and helpless companion to support, "Auntie Gogin" as she was called, entered the business world. She bought goods in Terre Haute or Indianapolis for her millinery store, and was soon well-known to the heads of firms in those cities.

In 1893 her husband died. She kept her home and her business until 1900, when she sold them and went to live with the granddaughter she had reared and educated. Mrs. Gogin was interested in church and temperance work, charity and public improvements all of her life. She died at the age of eighty-five.

**MRS. ULYSSES S. GRANT**  
**(Julia Dent)**

Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant, the daughter of Frederick T. and Ellen Bray Wrenshall Dent, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, February 16, 1826. While at "finishing" school, Julia Dent heard much, in home letters, of Lieutenant Grant, a classmate of her brother, Frederick, at West Point, who had been stationed at Jefferson Barracks, and was a frequent visitor at the Dent home. The young couple became engaged in the early summer of 1844, and were married in August, 1848. Several children were born to them.

Mrs. Grant was a wife who tried to shield her husband from minor annoyances. She was interested in whatever concerned him, but did not overstep the line which kept her from his confidence in some matters. They were always great lovers, never being fully content when separated from each other.

When Mrs. Grant was the "first lady of the land," she was somewhat of an autocrat. She felt she was responsible for the result, and should be the one to decide the means. At her receptions she introduced the custom of inviting women of prominence to assist her.

In 1877, she accompanied General Grant on his trip around the world, receiving much attention throughout the trip. Mrs. Grant died in 1902, and is buried in Grant Tomb on Riverside Drive, New York City. The Grant home at Galena, Illinois, where the family lived after the Civil War, is the property of the Grant Memorial Association, and is used as a Grant Museum.



### MRS. SARAH GREGG

In March, 1864, Mrs. Sarah Gregg of La Salle, Illinois, was employed as matron of the General Hospital at Camp Butler. Her superior qualifications for the arduous and peculiar duties of the place, soon became apparent. She gave the sick and wounded soldiers a motherly care, and this combined with experience and skill made her especially fitted for the place.

At one time reports were circulated around that officers were consuming the sanitary supplies. In a letter to Colonel John R. Woods, Mrs. Gregg declared the reports to be almost entirely false. She said, in part: "All canned fruit, butter or eggs, as supplied by sanitary societies, are brought into my store room, and they get none of them. Vegetables and dried apples, I have not room to store, and they are consequently put in the Commissary's room, whether supplied by Government or sanitary, and are dealt out to the low-diet convalescents' and steward's kitchens. Four Doctors and two stewards board at the steward's table. . . . . They do eat some vegetables and dried apples supplied by sanitary charity. It is impossible to avoid these reports. Dissatisfied men, (and no crowd of men brought together here can be satisfied) will start them. Some . . . . may honestly believe what they are saying when they repeat them. We see what we look for in the world, and thus people see evil because they have it in their eyes. We can't help it. If the Doctors here lived on bread and water, these same reports would be. We cannot prevent it."



**MRS. HARRISON GRIMSLEY BROWN**  
**(Elizabeth Todd)**

Mrs. Elizabeth Todd Grimsley Brown was born January 29, 1825, at Edwardsville, Illinois, one of six children of her parents, Elizabeth Smith and Dr. John Todd, who was a prominent physician of Springfield, Illinois.

Elizabeth Todd and her cousin, Mary Todd, were great friends, and when, on November 4, 1842, Mary became the wife of Abraham Lincoln, she was a bridesmaid at the wedding which was held at the Ninian Wirt Edwards home in Springfield.

Elizabeth was married in Springfield, July 21, 1846, to Harrison Grimsley, a native of Kentucky. Two sons were born to them.

In February, 1861, she was invited, with other relatives, to make a visit at the White House and witness the inauguration. Mrs. Grimsley spent over six months in Washington, and was a participant in the first reception held under Lincoln's administration. She was a great favorite with the children of the household and exerted much influence over them.

Harrison Grimsley died January 5, 1865, and in January, 1867, Mrs. Grimsley married Rev. John H. Brown, pastor of the First Presbyterian church in Springfield, and later of the Third Presbyterian church in Chicago. Mrs. Brown was an active worker in the church, and was especially interested in foreign missions. Her ability as a leader was recognized, and in consequence she was chosen to direct many of the church organizations.

Mrs. Elizabeth Todd Grimsley Brown died in Duluth, Minnesota, at the home of a niece, on September 23, 1895, and is buried in Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, Illinois.

**MRS. JOHN HOSSACK**  
(Martha Lens)

Mrs. Martha Lens Hossack was born at Grenock, Scotland, on November 28, 1813. As a child she crossed the Atlantic with her parents, to Quebec, Canada. She was educated here in the common schools.

On April 25, 1833, she married John Hossack at Quebec, where he was engaged in the confectionery business. Later he was a contractor on the "Long Soo" Canal on the St. Lawrence River, where their three oldest children were born. Mr. Hossack obtained a contract on the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and the family moved to Chicago.

In 1850 they moved to Ottawa, Illinois, where her husband engaged in the lumber and grain business. Mrs. Hossack was the mother of eleven children and lived to see them all grown to manhood and womanhood, and settled in homes of their own. There was not a death in this large family in fifty-four years. In 1883 they celebrated their golden wedding, at which all of their children were present, coming from five different states. In every emergency Mr. Hossack sought his wife's advice and counsel, and at this celebration he said "a good wife does much to keep a man in the way he should go."

During the Civil War Mr. Hossack was much interested in the "Underground Railway," and Mrs. Hossack, though having a large family to care for, always cheerfully fed and lodged the poor slaves who were brought to her door, there being, at one time, thirteen.

Mrs. Hossack died on August 30, 1899, at Evanston, Illinois.

**MRS. H. C. JOHNS**  
**(Jane Martin)**

War worker, home maker, club woman, library sponsor, social leader, author, personal friend of Abraham Lincoln, are some of the terms that might be applied to Mrs. Jane M. Johns, one of the best known of Decatur's early pioneer women.

Married in Ohio in 1845, to Dr. H. C. Johns, she came, four years later, with her husband, to Illinois, settling first in Piatt county, then five years later, coming to Decatur, which was her home until her death in 1919. From the home which her husband built on the top of Decatur's highest hill, she could literally see Decatur grow from a village of 400 to a city of 50,000. In all her years there, she was a leading spirit in the city's development.

During the Civil War she was active in the Sanitary Commission work. During the World War she was just as active in the Red Cross activities. Decatur was probably the only city that had a ninety-one year old World war worker.

It was when Abraham Lincoln helped to unload her piano, which, by the way, was the first in Decatur, that she first became acquainted with him, and their friendship continued for years.

When past eighty years of age, Mrs. Johns wrote a book, "Personal Recollections," which attracted wide attention because of its intimate glimpses of early days in Decatur, and interesting stories of Abraham Lincoln.

**MRS. JAMES T. JONES**  
**(Jane Ridgely)**

Mrs. Jane Ridgely Jones was born at Springfield, Illinois, on January 28, 1846, the daughter of Nicholas H. and Jane Huntington Ridgely. She was one of the large and well-known Ridgely family, whose home stood at the corner of Sixth Street and Lawrence Avenue, Springfield, Illinois, where the Franklin Life Insurance Building now stands. Their home was a center of hospitality and music. Every music lover was welcome there, and programs of the best in music were often heard.

Jane Ridgely married James T. Jones on September 9, 1873. Four children were born to them. Mrs. Jones both played the piano and sang, and when she married she carried the same atmosphere of music and hospitality into her new home. When a very young girl she sang in St. Paul's Church Choir, and was one of those who sang at Abraham Lincoln's funeral.

Mrs. Jones was a charter member of Christ Episcopal Church, and was a leader in church activities, often having fairs and entertainments in her own spacious home. She entertained their first minister for three months, and was noted for her generous hospitality.

For many years she was a member of the Every Wednesday Literary Club. She was a member of the old Dramatic Club, taking part in many amateur plays.

Mrs. Jones died November 28, 1925, in Springfield, where she had lived her entire life.

**MRS. CHARLES WESLEY LEFFINGWELL**  
**(Elizabeth Francis)**

Mrs. Elizabeth Francis Leffingwell was born in 1840, the daughter of John Francis, formerly of Kent, England, at that time a resident of Chautauqua county, New York. She was married to Mr. Charles W. Leffingwell on July 23, 1862. After her marriage she was appointed Assistant-Matron at the same school where her husband was Vice-Principal. So, without intending it, both were becoming qualified to take charge of a similar school, St. Mary's, at Knoxville, Illinois.

It was a cheerless and blustering day in March, 1868, when Mr. and Mrs. Leffingwell and their infant daughter arrived at Knoxville for the opening of the school in April. It was a hard year for them. Mrs. Leffingwell was Domestic Manager of the school, which position she held for forty years. For a long time she shared, with her husband, the executive work of the house and school, on account of low finances. She was so interested in the work that she donated her inheritance for carrying on the school.

In April, 1893, in response to the invitation of Dr. and Mrs. Leffingwell, a goodly number of the Alumnae assembled in Chicago, to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the school. A souvenir booklet was presented to each guest, containing photographs of Dr. and Mrs. Leffingwell and Miss Hitchcock, the three who founded the school on April 13, 1868.

Mrs. Leffingwell died on November 6, 1926, at the age of eighty-six, the mother of seven children, two of whom died in infancy.



**MRS. ABRAHAM LINCOLN**  
(Mary Todd)

Mary Todd Lincoln was born in Lexington, Kentucky, December 13, 1818, the daughter of Robert S. and Eliza Ann (Parker) Todd. Her ancestry dates back to Scottish Covenanters. At the age of fourteen she entered a French boarding school in Lexington, and acquired an unusually thorough knowledge of the language.

In 1839 she went to Springfield, Illinois, for an indefinite stay with her sister, Mrs. Ninian Wirt Edwards. Here she met Abraham Lincoln, and found in him the most congenial mind she had ever met. Though Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, as her guardians, objected to him, chiefly because his family relations were on a different plane, she was married to him in her sister's home, on November 4, 1842. Four sons were born to them.

After Mr. Lincoln's election to the presidency and the war began, Mrs. Lincoln's life was one of trials. To the Southerners, she was a traitoress; as a Southern woman in the White House, she was not popular with the Northerners. If she abandoned social functions, she was not carrying on; if she maintained them, she was heartlessly gay. Mrs. Lincoln was subject to violent outbursts of temper, but through it all she loved her husband.

After Lincoln's tragic death, Mrs. Lincoln was in poor health for many years, finally passing away on July 16, 1884, at the home where she was married. She was laid to rest with her husband and three children in the vault in Lincoln Monument, in Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, Illinois.



**MRS. DANIEL P. LIVERMORE**  
**(Mary Ashton Rice)**

Mary Ashton Livermore, reformer and philanthropist, daughter of Timothy and Zebiah Ashton Rice, of Welsh and English descent, respectively, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, December 19, 1820. Her parents gave her all the education afforded to women at that time. She taught for a time in a female seminary in Charlestown, and spent two years as a governess in southern Virginia.

On May 6, 1845, she married Rev. Daniel P. Livermore, a Universalist minister, who held pastorates at various places in Massachusetts and at Quincy, Illinois, becoming editor of "The New Covenant" at Chicago, in 1857. During this time Mrs. Livermore wrote much for denominational papers, and also assisted her husband in his work.

In 1862 she was appointed an agent, and traveled extensively in the interest of the United States Sanitary Commission, visiting hospitals and camps in the Mississippi Valley. She also took a prominent part in the great Northwestern Sanitary Fair at Chicago, in 1863.

During the winter of 1873-74 a movement known as the Women's Temperance Crusade appeared in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, in which Mrs. Livermore took part. This was followed by the organization of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union. Mrs. Livermore labored and lectured extensively in the interest of woman suffrage and temperance, besides being the author of several volumes, one of these being "Pen Pictures of Chicago" (1865).

Mrs. Livermore died on June 23, 1905.

**MRS. JOHN A. LOGAN**  
(Mary Simmerson Cunningham)

Mrs. John A. Logan was born at Petersburg (now Sturgeon), Boone county, Missouri, on August 15, 1838, of Irish-French ancestry.

When fifteen years old she was sent to St. Vincent's Academy near Morganfield, Kentucky, one of the best schools at that time. After her return from school she met John A. Logan, prosecuting attorney of the third judicial district, and on November 27, 1855, was married to him.

In their early married life they lived in Murphysboro, Benton, Marion, Shawneetown, and other southern Illinois towns. During the years that Mr. Logan was before the public, from the time of his election to Congress in 1858, till his death in 1886, Mrs. Logan was a loyal and wonderful helpmate. She suffered the hardships of early pioneer life, assisted in her husband's political campaigns, and in Washington, D. C., was a brilliant hostess and a charming woman.

Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Logan, one child dying when a year old. After her husband's death, Mrs. Logan edited *The Home Magazine* for six years, and for more than seven years was on the editorial staff of the Hearst Syndicate of New York City. She traveled extensively, and met nearly all the "Crowned Heads of Europe." During the summer of 1904 she gave thirty lectures before Chautauquas and Assemblies in Illinois and other states. She was the author of *Reminiscences of a Soldier's Wife*.

Mrs. Logan passed away on February 22, 1923, and lies beside her distinguished husband in Soldiers' Home Cemetery, Washington, D. C.

**MRS. OLIVER MARCY**  
**(Elizabeth Eunice Smith)**

Mrs. Elizabeth E. Marcy was born December 22, 1821, at East Hampton, Connecticut, daughter of Nathaniel Clark and Charlotte (Strong) Smith. She was a direct descendant of Elder William Brewster and Stephen Hopkins of Mayflower fame. She was educated in the public schools, private schools, and later in the Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, Massachusetts. She taught school, and was a creditable art student.

On July 2, 1847, she married Professor Oliver Marcy, a teacher in the Academy. Four children were born to them. In September, 1862, they moved to Evanston, where Professor Marcy had accepted a position. Here Mrs. Marcy found time for public service of an enduring sort. She was an active and influential worker in the Woman's Foreign Missionary and the Woman's Home Missionary societies of the Methodist Episcopal church from their organization.

In connection with her work in the Home Missionary society, Mrs. Marcy undertook to found what is known as the Elizabeth E. Marcy Home in one of the destitute sections of Chicago. The home is conducted as a sort of religious settlement and is a center of acknowledged help and usefulness.

Mrs. Marcy was also one of the founders of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. She belonged to the Daughters of the American Revolution, and was eligible to membership in the Colonial Dames.

Mrs. Marcy has written many pamphlets concerning philanthropic work, and many hymns, some of which have been used in Methodist Hymnals throughout the world. Her death occurred in 1911.

**MRS. GEORGE POWERS**  
(Almira Avery Giles)

Almira Giles Powers, daughter of Almira Avery and Dr. John Giles, was born at East Charlemont, Massachusetts, March 3, 1818. In addition to her common school education, she attended the Academy at Bennington, Vermont, and the Emma Willard Seminary. Here she became very proficient in the French language.

Through a friend, Sarah Ann Powers, she met her brother, George W. Powers. The acquaintance resulted in their marriage, April 27, 1840, at Tuscaloosa, Alabama, where Miss Giles was teaching. Their wedding trip was the journey to their new home near Decatur, Illinois, traveling in a double carriage drawn by a pair of dapple-gray horses. It took thirty-nine days for the trip. Ten years later, she was left a widow with three children to support.

Being well educated, and having had experience as a teacher, she naturally turned to that profession. She began teaching in her own home, that being before the days of public schools. For seven years she taught in Decatur. She introduced many educational innovations, such as defining words when they were spelled, constructing sentences containing the words, and solving practical problems in Arithmetic. She also introduced "moral suasion" instead of the rod, when practical. Three months before she stopped teaching, the public school law was enacted. Thus she was Decatur's first public school teacher. She was the first president of the Ladies' Library Association, the beginning of the Decatur Public Library.

Mrs. Powers' death occurred on April 2, 1900.



**MRS. HENRY SHIMER**  
**(Frances Ann Wood)**

Frances Wood Shimer was born in Milton, Saratoga county, New York, in August, 1826. In 1857, she married Dr. Henry Shimer, a young physician of Mt. Carroll, Illinois.

From childhood, Frances was a lover of books. When she was fifteen years old she began teaching, but in a few years decided to attend Normal School in Albany, where she graduated at the age of twenty-three.

Hearing of an opportunity for opening a school in the New West, at Mt. Carroll, Illinois, she and a class-mate, Miss Cinderella Gregory, decided to remove there. In the spring of 1853, they opened their school for boys and girls. A stock company was formed, money subscribed, five acres of ground were bought, and a building erected and occupied in the fall of 1854.

Mrs. Shimer was a woman of great personality and wonderful character. She was an educator with a broad vision, and was a successful business woman. The school became well-known throughout the West, and in 1861, on account of crowded conditions, boys were excluded.

In 1883, after forty years of service, she gave up the work of the school because of failing health. In 1896, she transferred the school to a Board of Trustees. The name was changed from "Mt. Carroll Seminary" to "Frances Shimer School."

Mrs. Shimer died in November, 1901, in the South, and was brought back to Mt. Carroll, to be laid to rest midst the scenes which she had loved.

**MRS. JOHN TODD STUART**  
(Mary Virginia Nash)

Mrs. Mary Virginia Nash Stuart was born August 25, 1816, in Prince Edward County, Virginia, near Richmond, the only child of Francis and Judith (Bland) Nash, both of her parents being natives of Virginia. Their home was one of social enjoyments and generous hospitality.

When Mary Virginia was a year old her parents moved to Missouri Territory and settled above St. Louis, near the mouth of the Missouri river, where she passed her childhood. Her mother died when she was ten years old, and her father six years later. Soon after she went to live with her aunt, the wife of Judge Samuel D. Lockwood of Jacksonville, Illinois. She was a beautiful girl, intelligent, and of quick perception. In later life she added to her schooling by wide reading. While living with her aunt, she became a member of the Presbyterian church.

At the home of Judge Lockwood, on October 25, 1837, she was united in marriage by Rev. Julian Sturtevant, to John Todd Stuart, a promising attorney of Springfield, Illinois. Seven children were born to them.

Mrs. Stuart was one of the most prominent and highly esteemed women in Illinois. She had great strength of character, was of a charitable disposition, and was conscientious in her christian duty to a marked degree. She died at her home in Springfield, on May 30, 1901, and was laid to rest beside her husband in beautiful Oak Ridge Cemetery.



**MRS. LYMAN TRUMBULL**  
**(Julia Maria Jayne)**

Julia Maria Jayne Trumbull was born in Springfield, Illinois, June 3, 1824, the eldest child of Dr. Gershom and Sibyl (Slater) Jayne. Her father practiced medicine in New York until 1820, when he came to Illinois down the Ohio river in a flat-boat. He spent about six months in southern Illinois before permanently locating in Springfield, Illinois, then known as Calhoun.

Mrs. Trumbull was educated at Monticello Seminary, Godfrey, Illinois. She was a bridesmaid of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln before her marriage to Lyman Trumbull of Belleville, Illinois, June 21, 1843, at the age of nineteen. A wedding journey was taken to Mr. Trumbull's old home in Connecticut, and then to Mrs. Trumbull's relatives at Stockbridge, Massachusetts.

In 1846, on profession of faith, she united with the First Presbyterian church of Springfield, Illinois, and afterwards, by letter, with churches of the same denomination at Belleville and Alton, where she, at different periods, resided.

Mrs. Trumbull was the mother of six boys, three of whom, the first, third and fifth, preceded her in death. On Sunday morning, August 16, 1868, Mrs. Trumbull died at her home in Washington, D. C. Mrs. Trumbull was qualified in every way to be the wife of Lyman Trumbull. She was a true wife, a devoted mother, a sincere christian, a noble woman.

Funeral services were conducted by Reverend Frederick H. Wines at the home of her brother, Dr. William Jayne, in Springfield, on August 20, 1868. Burial was made in Oak Ridge Cemetery.

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**MRS. RICHARD YATES, SR.**  
**(Catherine Geers)**

Catherine Geers Yates was born in Lexington, Kentucky, on September 22, 1822, the daughter of William and Mary (Watkins) Geers. With her parents she came to Illinois in 1830, and received her education in Jacksonville.

On July 9, 1839, she was married to Richard Yates, before she was seventeen years of age. To them were born five children, only one of whom is now living, Richard Yates, Jr., Congressman-at-Large, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Yates was a woman of decided christian character. She was unostentatious in manner, maintaining the highest respect of all who knew her. During the four years of bloody strife, when her husband was Governor, her faith comforted him and helped to keep him from faltering in his course. She was beloved by both soldiers and civilians.

While Mr. Yates was in Congress, she shared in all his social honors and political triumphs. One of her treasured keepsakes was a little faded cockade presented to her by General Scott, at a dinner party at the White House, at which he escorted her to the table.

Though many sorrows came into the life of Mrs. Yates, she yet proved of a sweet and loving spirit, and well merited the pride of being taken back in her old days, by her son, to the mansion over which she had so worthily presided forty years before.

Mrs. Yates died on October 6, 1908, at her home in Jacksonville, and was laid to rest in Diamond Grove Cemetery.

IV.  
THE CHICAGO FIRE PERIOD





**MRS. DAVID B. AYERS**  
**(Eliza Freitag)**

Eliza Freitag Ayers was born in Rahway, New Jersey, January 10, 1804. She married David Ball Ayers, a druggist, and with her husband and two children, came to Jacksonville, Illinois, arriving there May 15, 1830.

They left Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in the spring of 1830, by stage, for Allegheny City; there they took the boat down the Ohio river, and up the Mississippi to Alton, Illinois, thence by stage to Jacksonville. Mr. Ayers had been in correspondence with a number of influential men in this vicinity at that time. He opened up his drug store soon after arriving, and continued it until his death. The two boys, M. P. and A. E. Ayers, were educated at Illinois College. At his death he left his store and his possessions to his wife and sons.

Soon after coming to Jacksonville, Mrs. Ayers was elected the first president of the Ladies Educational Society in Illinois, which Society is still in existence. She accumulated some wealth of her own, and came into possession of Berea College. She lived there in part of the building for a number of years, and then decided to give the grounds and buildings and \$60,000 to be used as a hospital for this community. This was afterwards called the Passavant Memorial Hospital. It is her gift to the city of Jacksonville. It has grown considerably, and is very prominent as a hospital in this community.

Eliza Freitag Ayers died in Jacksonville, Illinois, January 16, 1896.

**MRS. EDWIN BOOTH**  
(Mary M. McVicker)

Mary M. McVicker, the little daughter of James H. McVicker, was born in 1848. She appeared on her father's stage in her tenth year. So pleased were the audiences with her playing of little Eva, "the angel child," and other parts, as well as the charming quality of her singing voice, that she did much to help her father throughout the first difficult years of his undertaking in Chicago.

When Edwin Booth opened his new theatre in New York, on February 3, 1869, Mary McVicker, at the age of eighteen, played Juliet to his Romeo. Mr. Booth fell in love with her, and they were married on June 7, 1869. This was Mr. Booth's second marriage, and to his little eight year old daughter, Edwina, Mrs. Booth made a good mother. Although Mrs. Booth did not again appear on the stage after her marriage, but devoted herself to her husband and her home, she often took notes of how and why Mr. Booth did certain things in the course of his performances.

When, in later years, her health failed, and she became an invalid, Edwina took her mother's place in social and household duties. In a letter written by Mr. Booth to one of his friends, he said of his wife: "Her great pluck keeps her up and about, but she is a very sick woman, having lost her voice and much flesh, and she suffers great pain constantly."

Mrs. Booth died November 13, 1881, when only thirty-three years of age.

**MRS. JAMES B. BRADWELL**  
**(Myra Colby)**

Myra Colby Bradwell was born at Manchester, Vermont, on February 12, 1831, being descended on her mother's side from the Chase family to which Philander Chase and Salmon P. Chase belonged. She attended school in Kenosha, Wisconsin, and a Seminary at Elgin, Illinois, afterward being engaged in teaching.

On May 18, 1852, she was married to Judge James B. Bradwell, almost immediately going to Memphis, Tennessee, where, with her husband, she conducted a select school. She also taught in the public schools when they returned to Chicago.

She was president of the Soldiers' Aid Society, and was a leading spirit in the Sanitary Fairs held in Chicago in 1863 and 1865. After the war she commenced the study of law, and in 1868 began the publication of "The Chicago Legal News." After passing a most creditable examination, application was made for her admission to the bar, in 1871, but was denied on the sole ground of sex, by the Supreme Court of the State, as was also done by the Supreme Court of the United States. She was finally admitted to the bar on March 28, 1892, and was the first woman member of the State Bar Association.

Other organizations with which she was identified, embraced the "Illinois State Press Association," the "Illinois Industrial School for Girls," at Evanston, the Women's Committee on Jurisprudence of the World's Congress Auxiliary of 1893, and many others.

Mrs. Myra Colby Bradwell died at her home in Chicago, February 14, 1894.

**MRS. MERRITT CALDWELL BRAGDON**  
**(Elizabeth Wayne Byerly)**

Elizabeth Wayne Byerly Bragdon was born in New York City, December 12, 1834, the daughter of David Byerly, who was a representative of one of the old Quaker families of Philadelphia.

In Philadelphia she met Dr. Merritt Caldwell Bragdon, and married him on June 6, 1876, coming to Evanston to live immediately afterward. Four children were born to them, and all were graduated from Northwestern University, from which her husband had also been graduated, and for which he served as trustee.

Mrs. Bragdon's mind was keen and alert, and her memory remarkable. She was a thorough student of Romance languages, and her extensive travels greatly enriched her personality.

While Mrs. Bragdon did not originate any organization, she had deep interest in all community affairs. Although she remained a Quaker, she attended faithfully the First Methodist Episcopal Church. She was a member of the Drama Club from its beginning, of the University Guild, served as president of Bryant Circle, and several times as vice-president of the Woman's Club of Evanston. She was a patron of music and other arts, but chiefly she was known to a large circle of friends and acquaintances as an exponent of the fine art of living. In the home over which she presided for fifty years, and where she died in October, 1926, she was remarkable for constant and gracious hospitality, true philanthropy, kindness of spirit, and was an ideal wife and mother.

**MRS. WILLIAM TAYLOR DAVIDSON**  
**(Margaret Gilman George)**

Mrs. Margaret George Davidson was born in Columbia, Boone county, Missouri, November 25, 1869. Her father, Rev. Benjamin Y. George, was pastor of the Presbyterian church at that time.

From a little child Margaret showed a love for the beautiful that was most remarkable. As she grew up, her health was so uncertain, that she was unable to attend school regularly, so her father gave her training at home. She became a thorough scholar in the best of English Literature and was also a fine historian. Later, she spent two years specializing in Greek and Latin at the State University, living with her grandparents.

Most of her childhood was spent in Lewistown, Fulton county, Illinois. She developed such marked ability in painting, that she attended the fine Art School in Kansas City for several seasons.

She had always written verses and stories, and this power grew. All the best magazines published her poems. After her death, two of her poems were selected by Edmond Clarence Stedman to place in his American Anthology.

Margaret Gilman George was married to William Taylor Davidson, Editor of the Fulton Democrat, of Lewistown, Illinois, at the home of her grandmother in Dallas, Texas, on April 3, 1895. To this union was born on May 1, 1896, one son, William Gilman Davidson, present Editor of the paper which his father so brilliantly conducted.

Heart trouble caused her death on November 23, 1897, when her husband found her sitting alone, her Bible on her lap, and a lovely smile on her face.



**MRS. PETER DEMUTH****(Sophia . . . . .)**

Mrs. Sophia Demuth was born November 8, 1847. She was married to Peter Demuth on October 10, 1866, at Wheeling, West Virginia. Her husband passed away about 1916.

For more than forty years Mrs. Demuth was interested in helping unfortunate people. Black or white made no difference to her, and she often took them temporarily into her home. With Mrs. H. M. Schweppe, she constituted a very active Alton Humane Society, Mrs. Demuth looking after the human unfortunates, and Mrs. Schweppe the dumb brutes.

Mrs. Demuth always wore the little white ribbon of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and no one ever doubted her position on that particular question. She was a power in this work, and every day she offered her noon-tide prayer for the downfall of the liquor traffic.

When a flood came, drowning out Missouri Point inhabitants, Mrs. Demuth was chosen by a committee of business men to take charge of the relief work. Public sentiment demanded that some way be found to pay a salary to Mrs. Demuth. Under Mayor Brueggemann, the office of police matron was created, and Mrs. Demuth was appointed, holding that post for many years. When the County needed a probation officer, she was chosen for the place, which she held until her death.

Mrs. Demuth had eight children, five of whom preceded her in death. She became ill February 1, but lingered on till Mother's Day, May 12, 1929, when she died, in the eighty-second year of her age.



**MRS. NATHANIEL K. FAIRBANK**  
(Helen Livingston Graham)

Mrs. Helen Graham Fairbank, the daughter of John Andrew and Helen (Beeckman) Graham, was born in New York, April 13, 1840. She married Nathaniel Kellogg Fairbank in New York, on April 24, 1866, and came at once to Chicago to live.

Mrs. Fairbank was always interested in charities and social service work in Chicago. During the trying days following the great Chicago Fire, which fortunately spared the locality in which the Fairbank family lived, Mrs. Fairbank worked hard to relieve the sufferings and misery of the victims.

One of the organizations in which she was especially interested from its very beginning was St. Luke's Hospital, which she, with Dr. Clinton Locke, D.D. and Dr. John E. Owens, organized soon after the close of the Civil War. She was largely responsible for the establishment of the Nurses Training School, collecting, as well as giving, great sums of money for the support of the institution.

Mrs. Fairbank was always active in the work of her Church, and was probably more prominently identified with the Episcopal Church and its work than any other woman in the diocese.

She was a member of the Fortnightly and the Decorative Arts Society, both pioneer societies in this western state, and was also prominent in all social affairs.

Mrs. Fairbank passed away in Chicago on July 15, 1895. With all her interest in church and charity work, she never neglected her home, and was a devoted mother to her eight children, seven of whom survived her.

**MRS. WILLIAM S. HARBERT**  
(Elizabeth Morrison Boynton)

Elizabeth Boynton Harbert, daughter of William H. and Abigail (Sweetser) Boynton, was born in Crawfordsville, Indiana, in 1845. She was educated in the Female Seminary at Oxford, Ohio, and in the Terre Haute Female College, graduating from the latter with honors.

Mrs. Harbert was a pioneer suffragist, temperance worker, lecturer, writer, and club woman. Her first book, "The Golden Fleece," was published in 1867. In 1870, Elizabeth married Judge William S. Harbert, a successful lawyer. Three children were born to them.

After their marriage they lived in Des Moines, Iowa, where Mrs. Harbert's second book, "Out of Her Sphere," was published. During her residence here, Mrs. Harbert earned the distinction of being the first woman to design a woman's plank and secure its adoption by a great political party of a state.

In the winter of 1874, Mr. and Mrs. Harbert moved to Evanston, Illinois. Mrs. Harbert was founder of the Woman's Club of Evanston, and its president for eight years. She was president of the Illinois Woman's Suffrage Association for twelve years. As editor of a department of the Chicago Inter Ocean, she exerted a widespread influence over many homes.

With Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch and Mrs. Helen M. Gougar, Mrs. Harbert came to Springfield where they addressed the House and Senate in favor of the bill allowing the women of Illinois to vote upon school questions, and secured the passage of the bill.

Although filling so many important offices, Mrs. Harbert's greatest pleasure was in her home and family. Mrs. Harbert died in 1925.

## MISS HARRIET NEWELL HASKELL

Harriet Newell Haskell was born January 14, 1835, at Waldoboro, Maine, the daughter of Bela Bangs and Eliza (Sproul) Haskell. She graduated at Mt. Holyoke College in 1855 (Litt. D., 1904).

Miss Haskell taught in public schools in Boston, Massachusetts, Waldoboro, Maine, and in a classical Seminary at Castleton, Vermont. On March 22, 1867, she was appointed principal of Monticello Seminary at Godfrey, Illinois. Miss Haskell was an ideal woman for this position. She loved her work; she was ambitious, brave, and resourceful; she was poised, self-reliant, and had a buoyant spirit. Through the confidence of her own convictions she inspired those about her.

In 1888, about four months after the fiftieth anniversary of Monticello was celebrated, fire broke out in the Seminary, and the whole structure was burned, together with all the equipment. Miss Haskell was equal to the situation. She gave orders, quieted the frightened pupils, inspired every one with confidence, and all left the building in safety, without a single serious accident.

In sixty days a temporary wooden structure was erected, lighted by gas and steam-heated. The students returned and work was resumed. With an abundance of faith, Miss Haskell began to make appeals for financial assistance for permanent buildings, and within nineteen months this was accomplished and the buildings completed.

Miss Haskell died at the Seminary on May 6, 1907, and was laid to rest on May 10, 1907, at Waldoboro, Maine. Memorial services were held on the following June eleventh, which were attended by many of her pupils and friends.

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Mrs. Harbert was a pioneer suffragist, temperance worker, lecturer, writer, and club woman. Her first book, "The Golden Fleece," was published in 1867. In 1870, Elizabeth married Judge William S. Harbert, a successful lawyer. Three children were born to them.

After their marriage they lived in Des Moines, Iowa, where Mrs. Harbert's second book, "Out of Her Sphere," was published. During her residence here, Mrs. Harbert earned the distinction of being the first woman to design a woman's plank and secure its adoption by a great political party of a state.

In the winter of 1874, Mr. and Mrs. Harbert moved to Evanston, Illinois. Mrs. Harbert was founder of the Woman's Club of Evanston, and its president for eight years. She was president of the Illinois Woman's Suffrage Association for twelve years. As editor of a department of the Chicago Inter Ocean, she exerted a widespread influence over many homes.

With Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch and Mrs. Helen M. Gougar, Mrs. Harbert came to Springfield where they addressed the House and Senate in favor of the bill allowing the women of Illinois to vote upon school questions, and secured the passage of the bill.

Although filling so many important offices, Mrs. Harbert's greatest pleasure was in her home and family. Mrs. Harbert died in 1925.



## MISS HARRIET NEWELL HASKELL

Harriet Newell Haskell was born January 14, 1835, at Waldoboro, Maine, the daughter of Bela Bangs and Eliza (Sproul) Haskell. She graduated at Mt. Holyoke College in 1855 (Litt. D., 1904).

Miss Haskell taught in public schools in Boston, Massachusetts, Waldoboro, Maine, and in a classical Seminary at Castleton, Vermont. On March 22, 1867, she was appointed principal of Monticello Seminary at Godfrey, Illinois. Miss Haskell was an ideal woman for this position. She loved her work; she was ambitious, brave, and resourceful; she was poised, self-reliant, and had a buoyant spirit. Through the confidence of her own convictions she inspired those about her.

In 1888, about four months after the fiftieth anniversary of Monticello was celebrated, fire broke out in the Seminary, and the whole structure was burned, together with all the equipment. Miss Haskell was equal to the situation. She gave orders, quieted the frightened pupils, inspired every one with confidence, and all left the building in safety, without a single serious accident.

In sixty days a temporary wooden structure was erected, lighted by gas and steam-heated. The students returned and work was resumed. With an abundance of faith, Miss Haskell began to make appeals for financial assistance for permanent buildings, and within nineteen months this was accomplished and the buildings completed.

Miss Haskell died at the Seminary on May 6, 1907, and was laid to rest on May 10, 1907, at Waldoboro, Maine. Memorial services were held on the following June eleventh, which were attended by many of her pupils and friends.

**MRS. BENNETT HUMISTON**  
**(Harriet Camp)**

Harriet Camp was born in Plymouth Hollow, Connecticut, the daughter of Apollis Camp, a descendant of a Revolutionary soldier, and Nancy Thomas, a niece of the famous Seth Thomas.

In 1851 her father came to Livingston county, Illinois, and located in Sunbury township. In 1852 he moved to Esmen township, where he was joined by his family and also Bennett Humiston, who became his partner in land purchases.

On May 22, 1856, Harriet Camp was married to Bennett Humiston, and they made their home in this community. Mrs. Humiston had a calm mind, a reposeful manner, and she was very sympathetic in all the benevolent enterprises of her husband. After the death of Mr. Humiston on November 15, 1883, she carried on his business of farming and stock raising. She was one of the founders of the Pontiac State Bank, acting as director, and continuing to increase her land holdings in several states.

Among the many gifts made by Mrs. Humiston were the "Humiston-Camp Swimming Pool" in Chautauqua Park, and \$25,000 to the Y. M. C. A. for a building. She was a liberal supporter of the Pontiac library and the Student Loan Fund. Mrs. Humiston made a study of the proper use of her wealth, and in her will, besides personal bequests, she made provision for a trusteeship, with directions for using the income from her vast estate, valued at \$1,075,147.08.

Mrs. Humiston's death occurred in Pontiac, Illinois, October 18, 1920, and she was laid to rest in Camp Cemetery, Esmen township, Livingston county, Illinois.



## **SISTER JOSEPHINE (MEAGHER), O. P.**

Sister Josephine (Meagher), O. P., was born at Rosecrea, County Tipperary, Ireland, about 1836. In December, 1852, soon after the death of her husband, James Meagher, Sister Josephine's mother, Ellen Ryan Meagher, embarked to New Orleans with her family of six children. Sister Josephine was then in her 16th year. The Meagher family reached America, April 15, 1853. Mrs. Meagher, overcome by grief and fatigue, died almost immediately, leaving her grief-stricken children, not entirely among strangers, but in a strange land.

We meet the Meaghers no more until June 14, 1857, when Sister Josephine and her sister, Germaine, are clothed in the Habit and the white veil of a Dominican Novice, at the Convent of Saint Catherine of Sienna, at Springfield, Kentucky; again, at the completion of their Novitiate one year later, in September, 1858; and once more, after a period of five years, when they pronounce the Vows of Final Profession, in 1863.

In 1873 Sister Josephine was sent by Mother Regina, her Superioress, to Jacksonville, Illinois, to establish, in conjunction with five other Sisters, a school of the Dominican Order.

On October 15, 1874, Sister Josephine, in obedience to the Right Reverend Bishop Baltes of Alton, Illinois, and at the request of the Honorable U. S. Grant, President of the United States, left Jacksonville in company with Sister Rachel Conway, O. P., to unveil the statue of Lincoln which a sorrowing populace had erected in Springfield to the memory of our martyred President.

Sister Josephine died January 12, 1925, after a short illness.

## LUCY LARCOM

Lucy Larcom was born March 5, 1824, at Beverly, Massachusetts, the next to the youngest of nine children. Her childhood was spent here, till her father, a retired shipmaster, died in 1835, and left his family without resources. They decided to move to Lowell where work was more easily obtained. Lucy worked in a factory and became one of the most popular contributors to "The Lowell Offering," a magazine conducted by the factory girls, thereby winning the acquaintance and friendship of the poet, Whittier.

In 1846, she came to Illinois with her married sister, to earn her living teaching school. She taught for some time, and for three years was a student at Monticello Seminary, at the same time teaching in the preparatory department of the school. She was Monticello's poetess and one of her most distinguished Alumnae. She graduated in June, 1852, her essay being entitled "The Hearthstone and the Universe."

She returned to Beverly to teach, and later went to Wheaton Seminary at Norton. In the midst of her work she found time to write some of her best known poems, chief among which is "Hannah Binding Shoes."

In 1862, on account of ill health, she gave up teaching, and devoted herself entirely to literature. She was editor of "Our Young Folks" for some years. In 1868 she published her first collection of poems.

Miss Larcom's health gradually failed, and she died April 17, 1893, in Boston. She was buried in her native town of Beverly.

## MARIE EUGENIA VON ELSNER (“Litta”)

Marie Eugenia von Elsner was born June 1, 1856, at Bloomington, Illinois, a daughter of Hugh and Amanda (Dimmitt) von Elsner. When only five years old, Marie sang before an assemblage of volunteer soldiers at Springfield, Illinois. Her singing touched their hearts, and they called her the “child wonder.”

At the age of fourteen, she sang in Chicago, Cleveland, and New York. Mr. A. B. Hough, of Cleveland, Ohio, was so impressed with her voice, that he financed, liberally, her musical education in Europe.

After studying in Paris, she made her debut in that city. Her role was “Lucia” in the opera of “Lucia di Lammermoor.” Here she first used the name “Litta,” by which she is most generally known.

Litta returned to America in October, 1878, under the management of Max Strakosch. Her first appearance in opera, in America, was at McVicker’s in Chicago, on November 16, 1878, in the same role as in Paris. From Chicago she traveled from one great city to another, in all parts of the country, everywhere achieving great triumphs.

Following this, she abandoned opera and sang only in concert. But her health, never good, gave way. She returned to her mother’s home where she passed away on July 7, 1883.

A monument erected at her grave bears this inscription: “This monument was erected by the Citizens of Bloomington to the Memory of her who won fame for herself and reflected it upon the city of her birth.”

**MRS. CYRUS H. McCORMICK**  
(**Nettie Fowler**)

Mrs. Nettie Fowler McCormick was born in Clayton, New York, in 1835, the daughter of Melzer Fowler, Esq., of Jefferson county. In 1858 she was married in Chicago to Mr. Cyrus H. McCormick, who had come here in 1847, to establish a manufactory for reaping machines. Four sons and three daughters were born to them, of whom a son and daughter died in infancy.

Mrs. McCormick supported half a dozen schools and institutions in this country, and missions in Siam, China, and other parts of Asia. Her private gift to McCormick Theological Seminary was \$1,000,000. Mr. McCormick was her adviser in her philanthropic enterprises.

One biographer has said: "Mrs. McCormick was a woman of rare charm, and with a comprehension of business affairs that was of the greatest possible value to her husband. She was at all times in the closest touch with his purposes. By her advice he introduced many economies at the factory and rebuilt the works after the great fire of 1871. The precision of her memory and the grasp of her mind upon the multifarious details of human nature and manufacturing made her an ideal wife for such a man as Cyrus H. McCormick. As he grew older, he depended upon her judgment more and more. For more than a half a century she was a most influential factor in the industrial and philanthropical development of the United States."

**MRS. RICHARD MICHAELIS**  
**(Clara Leist)**

Clara Leist Michaelis was born July 25, 1849, at Berlin, Germany, where she received an excellent education. On July 2, 1867, she was married to Richard Michaelis, a young journalist, with whom she came to the United States in 1868, first living in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, then, after 1870, in Chicago. During the Chicago fire the young family lost all its possessions, but made good through redoubled energy and industry. Having a fine literary as well as business talent, Clara Michaelis assisted her husband greatly in the founding and building up of the German newspaper, "Die Freie Presse," and later, in the acquiring of the "Illinois Staatszeitung." For many years she was active, editorially, on the newspaper, "Die Frauenzeitung," a supplement to the Sunday paper, "Daheim," in which she strove for those ideals of womanhood and motherhood which make for the true happiness of family life. Through this publication she became widely known in German-American circles, and exerted a most beneficial influence in many homes. Many of her editorials and short stories were translated from the German into the English and other languages.

After the death of her husband in 1909, she lived in retirement, partly in Medford, Wisconsin, partly in Chicago. After 1914, her permanent residence was again in Chicago. During the last years of her life her deeply religious and humanitarian nature found expression in many benevolences which she practised privately and by means of ten benevolent organizations in which she held membership.

Mrs. Clara Leist Michaelis died in Chicago, February 17, 1922.



**MRS. HARVEY WILLIAM MILLIGAN**  
(Josephine Mason)

Josephine Mason Milligan was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on February 27, 1835, the daughter of Nelson and Royina Mason Wade. She was married in Brownsport Furnace, Decatur county, Tennessee, to Harvey William Milligan, on March 16, 1856.

On November 30, 1868, Mrs. Milligan organized the Jacksonville Sorosis, after reading in the New York Tribune about the founding of the New York Sorosis. She was a contributor of household articles to that paper for many years. Mrs. Milligan also organized the Jacksonville Household Science Club, on February 7, 1885. She was for many years an active member of the Jacksonville Christian Association, and was a member of the Ladies Educational Society for about forty years.

Mrs. Milligan was a student of nature and had a large Herbarium of Central Illinois wild flowers, beautifully mounted, which she donated, before her death, to the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, D. C. She was one of the earliest members of the Jacksonville Natural History Society which was organized in 1870, and she was also a member of the Microscopical Society.

While a young girl she collected many fossils that she found while roaming in the glades of Decatur county. A few of these fossils were interesting type specimens of tiny trilobites.

Mrs. Milligan died July 5, 1911, at Jacksonville, Illinois.



**MRS. RICHARD J. OGLESBY**  
**(Emma Gillett)**

Emma Gillett Oglesby was born February 11, 1845, at Cornland, Illinois, daughter of John Dean and Lemira Parke Gillett. She was married to Hiram David Keays of Bloomington, Illinois, in November, 1864, and he died in 1868. On November 18, 1873, she was married to Richard J. Oglesby, United States Senator.

For years Mrs. Oglesby was a prominent figure in the life of Illinois and of the nation. Her years as first lady of the state, as a member of the Washington official set, as a social leader, as a member of the board of Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition and her acquaintance abroad gained through travel, made her a nationally known figure.

Mrs. Oglesby was an unusually well-read woman. When she was sixteen years old, her father placed her under the tutelage of his cousin, a classical scholar, who laid out a course of reading for her. In her late years, having outlived most of her friends, she had recourse to books for companionship. Although she was more than eighty years old, she was as witty and mentally active as during her earlier years.

Mrs. Oglesby is survived by four children: Hiram Gillett Keays, Elkhart; Countess Cenci Bolognetti (Felicite Oglesby), John Gillett Oglesby and Jasper Oglesby. Her husband died April 24, 1899, and one son, Richard James Oglesby, Jr., died in 1913.

Mrs. Oglesby died November 25, 1928, and is buried beside her husband on the Oglesby estate, Oglehurst, Elkhart, Illinois.

**MRS. GEORGE M. PULLMAN**  
(Harriet Sanger)

Harriet Sanger was born in Chicago, April 18, 1842, the only daughter of James Young and Mary Catharine McKibben Sanger. She attended schools in Chicago, St. Louis and Sacramento, California, as her father's contracting business took him away from home at times.

In 1866 she met George M. Pullman, and on June 13, 1867, they were married in Chicago, where they resided until their deaths. Four children were born to them, the older daughter, Florence, becoming the wife of Frank O. Lowden, afterwards a Governor of the State.

Mrs. Pullman held membership in the Second Presbyterian church, at which she was a regular attendant when in the city. Her home was a center of social activity over which she presided with much grace and dignity.

Mrs. Pullman served on the board of the old Mary Thompson Hospital for Women and Children, and in later years was much interested in St. Luke's Hospital to which she left a substantial legacy. She was always interested in young musical students, and made it possible for several to procure their education abroad.

After the death of Mr. Pullman, she supported the Pullman Public Library, until it was taken over by the Chicago Public Library as the George M. Pullman Branch Library. She gave much time and money during the years of the Great War to war relief work. Her sympathy was readily given to the deserving poor, and she gave generously to assist them.

Mrs. Pullman died March 28, 1921, in Pasadena, California, where she had spent many winters.

**MRS. HARRY M. SCHWEPPE**  
**(Angie Rand)**

Mrs. Angie Rand Schweppe was born at Orino, Maine, October 10, 1853. She was married in Alton, Illinois, to Harry M. Schweppe, January 7, 1875. They were the parents of four children, two of whom survived their mother.

Mrs. Schweppe had a passion for doing things that would better the home community. This characteristic caused her to determine that a certain piece of property on the Bluffs, no longer needed by the owner, should be bought by the city for a public park, even if she held the land through her own resources till the city could buy it. It is said that Riverview Park on the Bluffs is the best monument that Alton could have to this remarkable woman.

Mrs. Schweppe was a prominent figure in state and national work of the Humane Society, and gave not only her personal services, but was a liberal contributor of money. Her death coming only eleven days after that of Mrs. Sophia Demuth, brings to mind the connected activities of the two women in the Alton Humane Society. She was a woman of strong mind and firm resolution. When she undertook to raise funds for river front improvement, she was not shaken in her belief that the public would come to her way of thinking, which they did. She belonged to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union for twenty years, and was an ardent advocate of woman suffrage.

Mrs. Schweppe died on May 23, 1929, at the age of seventy-five years.

## ANNA PECK SILL

Anna Peck Sill was born in Burlington, Otsego county, New York, on August 9, 1816. Her father, Abel Sill, was a quiet, industrious farmer, who died in 1829. Her mother was a daughter of Judge Peck, and was a good scholar and of great energy of character. Anna inherited these traits from both parents. She was eager for knowledge and a seeker after religion. From the year 1831, when a powerful revival swept the country, Anna dated her real conversion.

Miss Sill left Burlington in the fall of 1836, and taught a district school for about seven months. In November, 1837, she entered Miss Phipps' Union Seminary as a permanent scholar. A year later she was employed as a teacher.

In 1849 she laid the foundation of Rockford Female Seminary. She had hoped to become a Foreign Missionary, but the way did not seem to be open to her. Her whole thought in life was to do good, and her thirty-five years as principal of the Rockford Seminary enabled her to accomplish her desire, even though not in foreign fields. In 1884 she resigned and retired to the honored position of *Principal Emeritus*.

A fund of \$12,000 was raised among the Alumnae, called the "Sill Endowment Fund," the income to be used for the support of Miss Sill during her life, and afterwards go to the endowment of the chair of the Principal of the Seminary.

Anna Peck Sill died June 18, 1889, and was buried in the West Side Cemetery.

**MRS. GEORGE CLINTON SMITH**  
**(Eva Munson)**

Eva Munson Smith was born in Monkton, Vermont, July 12, 1843, the daughter of William Chandler and Hanna Bailey Munson. Her father was of Puritan descent and her mother was a descendant of Hanna Bailey, who, in the Revolutionary war, tore off her flannel petticoat to make wadding for the guns.

While Mrs. Smith was a girl the family moved to Winchester, Tennessee, and she attended Mary Sharp College at this place. She also went to Rockford College at Rockford, Illinois, where she graduated in 1864. Upon the death of her father she became instructress in music at Otoe University, Nebraska City, Nebraska. Here she met George Clinton Smith, a druggist. Their marriage occurred in 1869, and in 1874 they moved to Springfield, Illinois.

Mrs. Smith was a philanthropist and a temperance worker, conducting many silver medal contests in Springfield and vicinity, so popular at that time. She formed the first Woman's Christian Temperance Union in the central part of the state. In addition to her prominence in temperance work, she was a leader in the Equal Suffrage movement. For nineteen consecutive years she served as vice president of the Illinois Equal Suffrage club and for nearly thirty-five years led in the work. She was also active in the affairs of the Presbyterian church.

Mrs. Smith was a literary woman. Her principal works were "Woman in Sacred Song," "The Field is the World," and a great number of sketches. Her death occurred November 5, 1915, and she was laid to rest in Oak Ridge Cemetery.



### MISS ADA CELESTE SWEET

Miss Ada Celeste Sweet, daughter of General Benjamin Jeffery and Lovisa (Denslow) Sweet, was born February 23, 1853, in Stockbridge, Wisconsin. She was educated in the schools of Wisconsin and Chicago.

After the death of her father in 1874, she was appointed to fill his place as Pension Commissioner. She was the first woman appointed to disburse money for the United States government, serving during the administrations of Grant, Hayes, Garfield and Arthur.

Miss Sweet was widely known for her philanthropic and welfare work in Chicago. She was the first president of the Municipal Order League, a member of the Civic Federation, and was organizer of the Columbian Ambulance Association in 1894.

From 1888 till 1905 she conducted a United States Claims office in Chicago; she was manager of the Woman's department of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; she was literary editor of the Chicago Tribune, 1886-1888; editorial writer for the Chicago Journal, 1905, and was a contributor to newspapers and magazines.

At one time she was president of the Woman's Club, and later, was made an honorary life member. Work for women prisoners occupied much of her time. She was always busy, and always found time for something else.

On September 17, 1928, Miss Sweet died at the home of her sister, Mrs. Winifred Black Bonfils, in San Francisco, California.



## DR. MARY HARRIS THOMPSON

Mary Harris Thompson, physician and surgeon, was born at Fort Ann, New York, April 15, 1829, the daughter of John Harris and Calista (Corbin) Thompson. She graduated from the New England Female Medical College at Boston, in 1863, following which she came to Chicago, where she was the first woman physician in the city. There were two hospitals in Chicago, but neither of them would permit a woman doctor to practice in them, and one was closed even to woman patients.

She opened her own office and found her field among the returning soldiers of the Civil war and their needy families, and among cholera victims, and presently she had an enviable reputation. So she opened the Women and Children's Hospital at the corner of Rush and Indiana streets, with only fourteen beds. The catastrophe of the fire in 1871 swept it away, but Dr. Thompson moved all her patients safely to the homes of several friends.

To further qualify herself she obtained permission to attend the Chicago Medical College, and was graduated in 1870, being, at that time, the only woman who was ever graduated at a Chicago Medical College of the regular school. In 1874 she reopened the hospital in connection with the first nurses training school in the Middle West, and carried it on with brilliant results.

Dr. Thompson died on May 23, 1895. The great hospital at Ashland and Maypole Avenue, completed in 1929, is the finest monument that could possibly be erected to her memory.

**MRS. S. WASHINGTON****(Lucy H. Walker)**

Lucy H. Walker Washington was born in Whiting, Vermont, and was descended from New England ancestry. From her mother she inherited a love of the beautiful in nature, and an ear and soul attuned to song.

Her early educational advantages were such as the common school, select school and academy of her native state afforded. She commenced teaching at the age of fifteen.

Her first printed verses appeared at the age of fourteen. She decided to enter upon a wider course of study, and became a pupil of Clover Street Seminary, Rochester, New York, where she was graduated with the highest honors of her class in 1856. She was often styled "Poet Laureate" of the school.

After graduation she taught for three years, and at the time of her marriage was Preceptress of the Collegiate Institute at Brockport, New York. Her husband, Rev. S. Washington, was a graduate of Rochester University and of Rochester Theological Seminary. When they resided in Jacksonville, Illinois, in 1874, Mrs. Washington was made a leader in the "crusade" movement of that city. Her first address in temperance work outside of her own city was given in the Hall of Representatives in Springfield, Illinois. Commendatory press reports brought her repeated and urgent calls for addresses. She spoke in twenty-four states.

In 1878, Mrs. Washington published "Echoes of Song," a volume of two hundred pages, and later another volume, "Memory's Casket."

Mrs. Washington was the mother of four children, all of them an honor to their parents.

## FRANCES ELIZABETH WILLARD

Frances Elizabeth Willard was born at Churchville, New York, September 28, 1839. She graduated from the Northwestern Female College at Evanston, Illinois, in 1859, and in 1862 accepted the Professorship of Natural Sciences in that institution. During 1866-67 she was the principal of the Genessee Wesleyan Seminary. The next two years she devoted to travel and study abroad. From 1871 to 1874 she was Professor of Aesthetics in the Northwestern University, and Dean of the Woman's College.

In 1874 she abandoned her profession to identify herself with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. For five years she was corresponding secretary of the national body, and from 1879, its president. While secretary she organized the Home Protective Association, and prepared a petition to the Illinois Legislature to which nearly 200,000 names were attached, asking for the granting to women the right to vote on the license question.

In 1882 Miss Willard was elected as a member of the executive committee of the National Prohibition party. In 1886 she became leader of the White Cross Movement for the protection of women, and succeeded in securing favorable legislation in twelve states. In 1883 she founded the World's Christian Temperance Union, and in 1888 was chosen its president, and also president of the International Council of Women.

The latter years of her life were spent chiefly abroad, investigating the condition of women in the Orient. Miss Willard was a highly valued contributor to the magazines, and published several volumes, including "Nineteen Beautiful Years" (a tribute to her sister).

Miss Willard died February 18, 1898, in New York City.



V.

THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION  
PERIOD TO 1929





## SYBIL BAUER

Sybil Bauer, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Bauer, was of Norwegian and German descent. She was born in Chicago, September 18, 1903. She was devoted to athletics, and her motto was "Not to quit short of victory." She was an expert and patient coach for the young girls who traveled with her from one swimming meet to another.

Sybil Bauer improved or established all world's records, twenty-three in all, for women's backstroke swimming, and was undefeated in Central, National and Olympic championship contests. One of her outstanding distinctions was her winning of the 100 meter Olympic backstroke championship at Paris, France, in 1924.

She was the first woman to break a man's swimming record, when she swam 440 yards in six minutes and twenty-four seconds at Bermuda, in October, 1922, lowering the men's former record time of six minutes, twenty-eight seconds.

Sybil Bauer was a senior at Northwestern University when she died. She was a campus leader, member of the Student Council, and president of the Women's Athletic Association. She was a star at basket-ball, indoor baseball, and field hockey, and was interested in every form of athletic rivalry.

In memory of Sybil Bauer, a bronze tablet is located in the Carl Schurz High School swimming pool, where she started her career, and a memorial shield is also located in Patten Gymnasium at Northwestern University.

Sybil Bauer died on January 31, 1927, as she lived, a great, courageous character. To youth and to her loved ones, Sybil's last request was to "carry on."

## MARY CURRY DESHA BRECKINRIDGE

Mary Curry Desha Breckinridge was born in Lexington, Kentucky, September 1, 1875, the daughter of William C. P. and Issa Desha Breckinridge.

She received her education in the schools of Lexington, of France, for a year and a half, and of Washington, when her father was a member of Congress. She taught a Kindergarten school in an Italian neighborhood in Lexington, and organized a night school.

In 1908 Miss Breckinridge completed training for a nurse at the Presbyterian Training School in Chicago. She had had some experience in the care of insane patients, and upon graduation took a position at Elgin at the State Hospital. Her health was affected by the strain, and she obtained a position on the staff of the Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium. At the time of the Dayton flood, in 1913, she was granted leave of absence to serve under conditions of great hardship in Dayton.

In the spring of 1914, she was asked to do some pioneering work in Michigan, under the Tuberculosis Society, and was there when the war broke out. Owing to a throat infection, she could not take overseas service until June, 1915, serving back of the British lines. She was transferred to the American Hospital at Neilly and served until August, 1917. She then returned to help in the organization of an American unit, but was taken sick in March, 1918. She lingered until June 23, 1918, when she died at the Presbyterian Hospital, where she had had her training.

**MRS. CHRISTOPHER C. BROWN**  
(Caroline Owsley)

Caroline Owsley Brown was born December 29, 1845, in Jamestown, Kentucky, the daughter of John and Mary Finley Owsley. When she was six years old she moved, with her parents, to Jacksonville, Illinois, where they lived for a number of years before coming to Springfield. She was educated in Springfield, Illinois.

Her first marriage was to Dr. Fainsworth of Chicago. After his death she was married to Christopher C. Brown of Springfield, Illinois, on June 10, 1872. Their children are Stuart Brown (deceased), Edwards Brown (deceased), Mrs. Frank P. Ide and Owsley Brown of Springfield.

Mrs. Brown was deeply interested in missions, and was President of the Illinois branch of the Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbyterian church. She was also a member of the Board of Directors of the Presbyterian Missions of the Northwest, and was vice-president of the Sangamon County Chapter of the American Red Cross.

Besides living a very active life in the social and religious world, Mrs. Brown was a literary woman of talent. Among her published works are "My Girlhood in Kentucky," "A Young Girl's Recollections of Lincoln," and "Springfield Society Fifty Years Ago."

Mrs. Christopher C. Brown died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Frank P. Ide, in Springfield, Illinois, on October 12, 1919.

**MRS. F. H. CARRIEL**  
(Mary Turner)

Mary Turner Carriel was born October 30, 1845, daughter of Jonathan Baldwin Turner and Rhodolphia S. (Kibbe) Turner. She grew up with one of the most cultured groups of the early pioneers of Illinois.

Her father, Jonathan Baldwin Turner, member of the faculty of Illinois College, was the author of The Land Grant Act, 1862, for Industrial Education. Mrs. Carriel was graduated in 1864 from the Jacksonville Female Academy, the first higher school for women in the state, now a part of Illinois College. She was married in 1875 to Dr. F. H. Carriel, who served the state for many years as Superintendent of the State Hospital for the Insane at Jacksonville.

All through their married life Dr. and Mrs. Carriel were honored leaders in the life of the community. Children came to them—three sons and one daughter, in addition to the step-sons whom Mrs. Carriel included in her affections. She gave to her family the best that was hers to give, but this devotion did not limit her interests.

She was elected in 1896 to the Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois, serving one term—the first woman ever elected to that Board. In 1927, during the celebration of the Centenary of Jacksonville, she was chosen as the “Queen Mother” of the Centennial. She wrote “The Life of Jonathan Baldwin Turner” which was published in 1911.

Mrs. Carriel died in California, June 10, 1928, and is buried in Diamond Grove Cemetery, Jacksonville, Illinois.

**MRS. ARTHUR SCHOFIELD CHAMBERLIN**  
(Maria Louise Barrett)

Mrs. Maria Louise Barrett Chamberlin was born in Camden, Oneida county, New York, November 17, 1841. Her father was Davis Barrett, born in Newport, Herkimer county, and her mother, Sarah Brainard, in the adjoining town of Norway. She was married November 1, 1862, to Arthur Schofield Chamberlin, who was born in New Haven, Connecticut. Three children were born of this union—Sarah Brainard, who died in infancy, Arthur Marshall, who passed away in his early forties, and Henry Barrett, who still survives.

In her book entitled "Looking Back From Eighty-five," published in 1926, she tells the story of an active life, her experiences in Washington during the Civil War, her acquaintanceship with the notables of that period, among them—President Lincoln, Bancroft, the historian, General Grant, Charles Dickens, Mrs. Stephen A. Douglas, and others.

Coming to Chicago in 1869, she was identified with many activities, devoting much energy to church work, the Young Women's Christian Association, of which she was president, the Traveler's Aid, of which she was an organizer, the Woman's Club, and many other organizations. She was a strong supporter of Susan B. Anthony, and in politics, was a consistent Democrat.

In her eighty-sixth year she traveled alone to Mexico, New York, to participate in the hundredth anniversary of Mexico Academy, from which she was graduated. She was alert, physically and mentally, until the last six months of her life when she was obliged to place herself under her physician's care.

Mrs. Chamberlin passed to her eternal rest November 27, 1928.



**MRS. HENRY W. CHENEY**  
**(Flora Sylvester)**

Flora Sylvester Cheney, of pioneer English ancestry, was born in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, in 1872. She taught school three years, and lived for some time in New York City before her marriage to Dr. Henry W. Cheney, one of Chicago's well-known physicians, in 1896.

Mrs. Cheney gave twenty years of active service in church, club and civic work, taking a leading part in local and city movements of common community benefit.

Although she never sought position or publicity for herself, Mrs. Cheney did not shirk responsibility. For thirteen years she was executive chairman of the Woodlawn Community Center in the Hyde Park High School, and served as the first president of the Public School Community Center Association of Chicago. She was a member of the Executive committee of the Municipal Voters League of Chicago, first president of the Illinois League of Women Voters, and for more than five years was editor of that organization's state publication. Her club affiliations included the Chicago Woman's Club, Woman's City Club, Woodlawn Woman's Club and the Sixth Ward League of Women Voters.

At the time of her passing, Mrs. Cheney was a member of the Fifty-sixth General Assembly, representing the Fifth District of which she had been a resident for more than thirty years.

"Experience has shown" Mrs. Cheney often said, "that only through intelligent use of the ballot can women safely and wisely care for all those things in government which touch directly the lives of women and children."

Flora Sylvester Cheney died April 8, 1929.

**MRS. GEORGE NATHANIEL CURZON**  
**(Mary Victoria Leiter)**

Mrs. Mary Victoria Leiter Curzon was born at Chicago, Illinois, daughter of Levi Z. and Mary Theresa (Carver) Leiter.

She was serious and earnest, studious and ambitious, and was well equipped for the place in life she was to fill. For a time she attended the Madam Burr school in Washington, D. C.

On April 22, 1895, she was married to Hon. George Nathaniel Curzon. That same year Mr. Curzon was made Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Privy Councillor, and re-elected to his seat in Parliament. Mrs. Curzon entered into the English political campaign with a zest that delighted every one. She accompanied her husband when he addressed the people, and she drove through the district seeing the wives of his constituents.

Two daughters were born to them during the four years spent in England. In the summer of 1898 Lord Curzon was appointed Governor-General of India, and on December 30 they landed in Bombay, and a few days later, in Calcutta. In both places they were enthusiastically received. An Indian poet, in lines of welcome to Lord Curzon, spoke of his wife as

“A rose of roses bright,  
A vision of embodied light.”

Not only by her youth, beauty and social graces, did she endear herself to the people of India. With an appreciation of their position and duty to their subjects, both Lord and Lady Curzon investigated personally, the conditions of sufferers in the plague-stricken districts, and provided for their care.

Lady Curzon passed away in 1906.

**MRS. JOHN L. FRIEDL**  
**(Florence Marie Pfunder)**

Florence Marie Pfunder Friedl was born on October 21, 1879, the daughter of Frank and Louise Kemper Pfunder. She was educated in the public schools of Chicago, and was married to John L. Friedl in 1904. Her maternal grandfather, William Kemper, came to Chicago in 1837, and established himself on the North side of the city; in the subdivision of the section in which he lived, his name was given to Kemper Place, a street that still bears his name.

Mrs. Friedl resided on the North side of Chicago throughout her lifetime. She was an earnest worker in the Rogers Park Woman's Club, being particularly active in philanthropic projects. She served as director of wartime activities in this club. During the World War she devoted much time to the work of the American Red Cross Canteen.

There was never an hour too early or too late, nor a duty too hazardous for her to bring cheer and comfort to the many soldiers and sailors who passed through Chicago. This Canteen was perhaps more active and its work more perilous than others, by reason of the thirty-seven railroads that came in and through the city. Her calm efficiency and noble character were an incentive to all her co-workers to give the best that was in them.

Throughout the later years of her life Mrs. Friedl was interested in charitable and relief work, such as that of the Mothers' Relief Association. She died December 10, 1928.

## LOIE FULLER

Loie Fuller, the daughter of Reuben Fuller and his wife, Delilah, was born in January, 1862, in a Fullersburg, Illinois, tavern, called Castle Inn, located about sixteen miles west of Chicago. The weather was very cold, and Loie was born in the bar-room, beside the only hot stove in the village. In this same Inn, Lincoln was once a guest.

At the age of three, Loie began to recite in public, and she became the greatest creative artist the world had ever known. She was a woman of great mental powers and her knowledge of art and science made her the friend of Anatole France, Alexandre Dumas, and others.

A New York German theater manager took her under contract to Berlin. Her mother accompanied her, but illness brought her into a hospital. Then the manager left Berlin to take a troupe to America, and Loie Fuller had to seek her engagements alone. When her mother recovered, and she had enough money, she traveled to Paris. She was received favorably, and her career was made.

Untold hours she would rehearse and study. She revolutionized theater lighting, painting, and interior decorating. Her dancing illustrated beautiful ideas; butterflies, sun, stars, sacred music. Overwork seemed to agree with her, for she sometimes worked all night with the electrician and stage carpenter. In later years she became impresario for other artists, giving her name, experience, and connections to help them, often earning only ingratitude.

Loie Fuller died in Paris in 1928.

**MRS. J. PAUL GOODE**  
**(Ida Katherine Hancock)**

Mrs. Ida Katherine Hancock Goode was born in Kellogg, Minnesota, on September 18, 1878, the daughter of Lewis Sheldon, of English origin, and Ruth Elizabeth (Bolton) Hancock, of Scotch descent. When Katherine was a few years old, the family moved to a farm at Euclid, Minnesota, where she spent most of her girlhood. Katherine had an insatiable appetite for studying and teaching, beginning at the age of fourteen to teach. When about twenty-one years old she was elected to a position in the famous William Penn Charter School of Philadelphia. She resigned after two years, to become the wife of Dr. J. Paul Goode, of the University of Pennsylvania. They were married September 12, 1901. One son, Kenneth Hancock Goode, was born to them.

In 1903, the family moved to Chicago where Dr. Goode had been elected to a professorship in Geography in the University of Chicago. Mrs. Goode continued to study, and she soon became a leader in the Woodlawn Woman's Club and in the Political Equality League which later became the League of Women Voters.

After a brilliant campaign, Mrs. Goode was elected from the University District, as representative in the Illinois Legislature, where she made a fine record. Her re-election to a second term was without opposition. But the calls upon her time and strength for public speaking and other civic service, together with a touch of influenza, had seriously sapped her vitality, and she passed away on January 13, 1928, at Chicago, Illinois.



**MRS. CHARLES HENROTIN**  
**(Ellen M. Martin)**

Ellen M. Martin Henrotin was born in Portland, Maine, in July, 1847, daughter of Edward Byam and Sarah Ellen (Norris) Martin. She began her education in the United States, but received most of it in England, France and Germany.

On September 2, 1869, she was married to Charles Henrotin, a banker of Chicago, who died July 25, 1914. Three children, all boys, were born to them.

On Friday, March 4, 1887, a club was organized in Chicago, called the "Friday Club," and Mrs. Henrotin was one of the organizers. Its object was "literary and artistic culture." This club, by request of Mrs. Potter Palmer, who was Chairman of the Ladies' Board of Managers of the World's Columbian Exposition, took charge of a bazaar to raise money with which to erect the Children's Building at the World's Fair in 1893. The large amount of \$35,000 was raised.

Mrs. Henrotin was vice-president of the Congress Auxiliary of the World's Columbian Exposition, and was president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, 1894-1898. She was decorated by the Sultan of Turkey with the order of Chefakat in 1893, and made an Officer de l'Academie by the French Republic, 1899. She was also decorated by Leopold II, Chevalier de l'Ordre de Leopold, in 1904.

Mrs. Henrotin was a member of the Chicago Vice-Commission appointed by Mayor Busse. She favored Woman's Suffrage, was a member of the Fortnightly Club, the Chicago Woman's Club, the Women's City Club, and of the Episcopal church.

Mrs. Henrotin died June 29, 1922.



## ANNIE LOUISE KELLER

Annie Louise Keller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Keller, of White Hall, Illinois, a young school teacher in a country school in Greene county, Illinois, died, a heroine at twenty-four years of age, on April 19, 1927.

Her mind trained to instant decision, her pupils trained to instant obedience, when she saw the terrible storm coming, the only thing to do was to issue the order to "crawl under your desks and stay there." No soldier on the battle field ever met a great crisis more nobly than she. Her conduct was heroic, noble and intelligent. In consequence, not one of her pupils was injured, but her own young, vigorous life was crushed out.

Both houses of the Illinois State Legislature passed resolutions honoring this young teacher, and commending her real heroism. They also stood in silent tribute to her memory.

The people of White Hall began making preparations to erect a monument as a memorial to Annie Louise Keller's bravery, but teachers and pupils, and others in the state asked to be allowed to contribute toward the memorial.

A beautiful monument was designed and modeled by Lorado Taft, the famous sculptor, and on August 25, 1929, at White Hall, Illinois, in the presence of thousands from all parts of the state, the monument was unveiled and dedicated to the memory of brave Annie Louise Keller, who gave her life for her pupils. "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friend."

**MRS. LOUIS WILSON KERR**  
**(Jayne Bartlett)**

Mrs. Jayne Bartlett Kerr, daughter of Warren S. and Louisa F. Bartlett, was born January 8, 1879, at Marshall, Illinois. Her early life was spent in Marshall, where during her girlhood days she displayed the trait of leadership, so essential in her work in later years.

She was married on May 12, 1898, to Louis Wilson Kerr of Chicago, Illinois, who preceded her in death. She is survived by one son, Louis B. Kerr, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and one sister, Mrs. Curtis B. Wilson of Hutton, Indiana.

Mrs. Kerr was very active throughout her life in club work, and was a member of the Illinois State Historical Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, Daughters of the American Colonists, Abraham Lincoln Chapter of the Eastern Star, and of the Business and Professional Woman's Club.

Mrs. Kerr served on the staff of the State Tuberculosis Association as Field Secretary for seven years, beginning her work in that capacity in 1919. She had much to do with promotion of the Christmas Seal campaigns, the planning of clinics and development of open air hospitals. Her greatest joy was found in giving comfort and relief to those afflicted with tuberculosis. Because of her efficiency, she was appointed as Executive Secretary in 1926, in which capacity she served until her death.

Mrs. Jayne Bartlett Kerr died July 16, 1929. The funeral services were held in Marshall, Illinois, July 18, 1929, at the Congregational church. Interment was in the Marshall Cemetery.

**MRS. GEORGE A. LAWRENCE**  
**(Ella Park)**

Mrs. Ella Park Lawrence was the daughter of George S. and Marie Louise Holmes Park. Her early life was spent on a farm in Missouri. For several years she attended Knox College at Galesburg, Illinois, where she met Mr. George Appleton Lawrence, to whom she was married in October, 1882. Five children were born to them, only one of whom, Rebecca, wife of John M. Lowrie, of New York City, grew to maturity.

Mrs. Lawrence was admitted to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, in 1901, and became a charter member of Rebecca Parke Chapter, D. A. R., of Galesburg, Illinois. She was the fourth Regent of her chapter, and was made State Regent in 1911. When she retired from this office, she was elected Honorary State Regent for life.

Mrs. Lawrence worked hard for the restoration and marking of Starved Rock; she also carried through the plan for a State Flag for Illinois, and is referred to as "Mother of Illinois State Flag."

In 1921 a cottage was erected and fully equipped in Tilloloy, France, by the Chicago Chapter, D. A. R., and dedicated to Mrs. Lawrence. In June, 1922, she was awarded the degree of Master of Arts by Knox College.

Outside of her church and her home, her chief interest was in patriotic service. She had a fine personality and expressed it in many ways. She was loyal to home, to country, and to her God.

Mrs. Lawrence passed away suddenly, after a short illness, on March 17, 1924.

**MRS. VACHEL THOMAS LINDSAY**  
**(Esther Catherine Frazee)**

Mrs. Catherine Frazee Lindsay was born on February 1, 1848, in Fayette County, Indiana, the daughter of Rev. Ephraim Samuel and Frances Amster Frazee.

She was graduated in 1869 from Glendale Female College, Glendale, Ohio, as Valedictorian. Upon graduation she became a teacher, studying art while teaching.

In June, 1875, she went abroad with Miss Eudora Lindsay and her brother, Dr. Vachel Thomas Lindsay, of Springfield. Miss Frazee and Dr. Lindsay were married at her home in Indiana, on Thanksgiving Day, 1876. Six children were born to them, three of whom died in early childhood.

Mrs. Lindsay was a tireless worker in the First Christian Church, and taught an adult Bible class for almost forty-four years. She was a member of the Sunny Side Club and Authors Club.

In 1892 Mrs. Lindsay organized the Woman's Missionary Social Union, and in 1904, the Via Christi Study Class. She wrote many pamphlets and articles for publication. In 1918 she was a delegate to the Ecumenical Congress of the World in Edinburgh, Scotland.

Mrs. Lindsay was an exemplary mother, homemaker, and hostess, entertaining many distinguished guests as well as local club and church friends.

At her death from pneumonia, on February 1, 1922, she was mourned, not only by her relatives and personal friends, but by the whole community. The newspapers paid tribute to her as the "Mother of Springfield," as a great citizen, and a beloved leader.

Mrs. Lindsay is survived by one son, \*Vachel Lindsay, and two daughters, Mrs. Paul Wakefield and Mrs. Ben Blair.

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\* Since writing the above, Vachel Lindsay has died.

## ISABEL McISAAC

Isabel McIsaac was born in Waterloo, Iowa, January 9, 1858, and died in Washington, D. C., September 21, 1914.

Miss McIsaac was graduated from the Illinois Training School for Nurses in 1888. After graduation she served continuously in that organization until 1904, as Assistant Superintendent, and later as Superintendent of the Illinois Training School for Nurses. The constructive influence of Isabel McIsaac was in evidence everywhere in Illinois, but particularly in promoting better care of the sick through better preparation of the students in the schools of nursing.

As an officer in the National Nursing Organizations, as Interstate Secretary of the American Nurses Association, as president of the Board of Directors of the American Journal of Nursing, and as superintendent of the Army Nurse Corps and in her writings, her influence and inspiration has been extended beyond that which is usual.

A rare ability in insight, understanding, and sympathy, and with a forceful application of clearness, fairness, and dignity in business or friendship, were qualities which made Isabel McIsaac a valuable force in shaping the early nursing affairs.

Miss McIsaac also was the author of "Primary Nursing Technique," "Hygiene for Nurses," and "Hygiene for the Use of Public Schools."



**MRS. LA VERNE NOYES**  
**(Ida Elizabeth Smith)**

Ida Elizabeth Smith Noyes was born at Croton, Delaware county, New York, on April 16, 1853, the daughter of Dr. Joel W. and Susan M. (Wheat) Smith. On her mother's side she was descended from Governor William Bradford of Plymouth Colony.

Ida was always fond of study, and graduated with honors in 1874, from Ames College, Iowa. She taught in the Charles City High School till, on May 24, 1877, she was married to La Verne Noyes, who, after his graduation, was engaged in the manufacture and sale of his own inventions in Batavia, Illinois. He was so successful that it was deemed best to move to Chicago.

Mrs. Noyes had long desired to study art and to travel, and this change gave her the opportunity. She went abroad for art work in Paris, and traveled extensively in her own country and in foreign countries.

Mrs. Noyes was a member and an officer of many clubs. The later years of her life were devoted largely to the Daughters of the American Revolution. She was secretary, and later regent of the Chicago Chapter of over eight hundred members. The Illinois room in the national building of the D. A. R. in Washington, was largely furnished by her.

The last year of her life, Mrs. Noyes was an invalid, but she was always cheerful. She died December 5, 1912. Mr. Noyes perpetuated her memory by erecting a beautiful building for the women students of the University of Chicago, called the Ida Noyes Hall.



**MRS. POTTER PALMER**  
**(Bertha M. Honore)**

Mrs. Bertha M. Honore Palmer, the daughter of Hon. Henry H. and Eliza Dorsey (Carr) Honore, was born in Louisville, Kentucky, where her girlhood was chiefly spent. She was educated in a Convent school at Georgetown, Kentucky, and by private tutors. She came to Chicago with her family, and in 1870 she married Potter Palmer, a business man and large real-estate owner of Chicago.

Mrs. Palmer was president of the National Board of Lady Managers of the World's Columbian Exposition held at Chicago in 1893, when she won the highest praise by her ability and administrative skill exhibited in her management of the woman's part in this great undertaking. In December, 1892, she threw open her home for the Columbian Bazaar of All Nations, organized by the Friday Club to raise money for the Children's Building at the Fair. Thirty-five thousand dollars was raised, which was an enormous sum for that time. Mrs. Palmer was appointed by President McKinley a member of the United States National committee to the Paris Exposition of 1900, being the only woman member. France awarded her the Legion of Honor.

Mrs. Palmer was a recognized leader in many social and benevolent movements, both in Chicago and Paris, where much of her time was spent. She had large real-estate interests in Florida where she had a winter home. Many clubs claimed her as a member, among them being the Fortnightly Club, the Saddle and Cycle, and the Chicago Woman's Club.

Mrs. Palmer died May 5, 1918.

**MRS. JAMES W. PATTON**  
**(Francine Elizabeth Lanphier)**

Mrs. Francine Lanphier Patton was born at Springfield, Illinois, the daughter of Charles Henry and Margaret Crenshaw Lanphier, on December 24, 1846. She received her education in the Springfield Public Schools and the Visitation Convent, St. Louis, Missouri.

On December 8, 1869, she was married to Hon. James W. Patton. To this marriage were born five sons, three of whom are now living at Springfield, Illinois.

On June 17, 1891, she was appointed, by Governor Fifer, a member of the Illinois Exposition Board of the Columbian Exposition, and served as chairman of the Educational, Charitable, Professional and Philanthropic Committee.

As chairman of this committee her attention was called to woman as a wage earner, and she compiled a book of valuable statistics showing the status of woman's work in Illinois.

Soon after completing her duties in connection with the Columbian Exposition she organized the Springfield Woman's Club, and served as its president for many years.

Always actively interested in charitable and philanthropic work, she was one of the organizers of the Springfield Associated Charities, the success of which was largely due to her activities.

After a long and useful life, devoted to her family and various social, charitable and philanthropic institutions, Francine Lanphier Patton died at Springfield, Illinois, April 7, 1923.

**MRS. FRED PELHAM**  
**(Mrs. Laura Mount Dainty)**

Mrs. Laura Dainty Pelham was born August 30, 1849, at Southwick, Massachusetts, the daughter of Dr. Charles T. and Maria H. Mount. She was educated in the district school, and later became an honorary member of Kappa Kappa Gamma. In 1870, she was married to Albert H. Dainty, to which union was born one daughter, Louise Dainty, who became Mrs. Paul Gilbert, and died in 1918.

In 1871 Laura Dainty began a stage career, being with the Redpath Lyceum Bureau for four years. Following this, she was twenty-one years on the stage, playing in stock, repertoire, and as a star. She visited every state in the union, with great success.

In 1892, Mrs. Dainty married Fred Pelham. Later she became a settlement worker, and in 1906 went to live at Hull House in Chicago. For the rest of her life she was identified in many ways with this place. She served as the president of Hull House Woman's Club, and was director and coach of the Hull House Players. She was also president of the City Gardens Association, and she gave instruction in Parliamentary Law. Everywhere she was a friend to children.

With all her knowledge, her untiring industry, working to the very last, she died, leaving no wealth. Her generosity was too great for that. Mrs. Pelham passed away on January 22, 1924.

## MARY LUCILE PEPOON

Lucile Pepoon was born at Lewistown, Fulton county, Illinois, August 8, 1887, the daughter of Dr. Herman S. and Alma Wilcox Pepoon.

Graduating from Lake View High School, Chicago, in 1906, she chose the profession of nurse, graduating with distinction from the German-American Hospital in Chicago, in 1909. Joining the Red Cross, she became a school nurse, so continuing until the entrance of the United States into the World War. Within fourteen days she was on board a transport, bound for France. Her argument to her father was, "There has been an ancestral Pepoon in every war of the United States, and we must not fail now."

Detailed to the British army, she was assigned as a nurse to the great Tent Hospital, City of Boulogne, where she worked heroically for months with a nightly temperature, until forced to give up in late August, 1918. Attended by the King's Physician, she fought a brave but losing fight for life, passing to rest on Thanksgiving Day, 1918.

Nobly she lived; bravely she met life's stern and trying problems; heroically she met the last grim antagonist. She left her father, a brother and sister, and a dearly beloved step-mother, between whom and herself the closest affection had developed.

The posthumous Red Cross medal was issued to her January 31, 1921, and was received by her father. She was laid to rest in the beautiful Cemetery of the Somme. From France the family came, long time past, and to it she yielded her body at the end.

**MRS. HENRY WADE ROGERS**  
**(Emma Ferdon Winner)**

Mrs. Emma Winner Rogers was born at Plainfield, New Jersey, the daughter of John Ogden and Sarah J. (Taylor) Winner. Her father was a Methodist clergyman, and she kept her membership in that church all her life.

She was educated at the private school of Mrs. Chase, Newark, New Jersey, the Pennington (New Jersey) Seminary, and the University of Mississippi. After she was married she received a diploma from Michigan University.

Beauty and culture combined could not fail to attract a very fine match in Dr. Henry Wade Rogers, and on June 22, 1876, they were married.

In 1890, under the leadership of Mr. William Deering, president of the Board of Trustees, Dr. Rogers was made president of Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois. Mrs. Rogers took great interest in the life of Evanston. She was a leader in the founding of Evanston's Historical Society, and was one of the seven directors, and the only woman, chosen for the first Board. She also assisted in the founding of the Ladies' University Guild.

Mrs. Rogers was interested in economic and social questions, and in the Arts and Crafts movement, both as speaker and writer. She was president of the Northwestern University Settlement Association, 1894-1900. She held membership in the American Economic Association; Association of Collegiate Alumnae; the Fortnightly Club of Chicago, and the Women's University Club of New York City.

Mrs. Rogers died March 3, 1922, preceding her husband in death about four years.



**MRS. MATTHEW T. SCOTT**  
**(Julia Green)**

Julia Green Scott was born in Danville, Kentucky, February 14, 1840. On the paternal side of her ancestry, Mrs. Scott was a lineal descendant of Augustine Washington, the grandfather of George Washington.

Her father, Rev. Lewis W. Green, was a man of distinguished literary ability. While he was president of Center College at Danville, Kentucky, Julia became acquainted with Matthew T. Scott, then a student at the college, and they were married in 1859. Soon afterward they moved to Chenoa, Illinois. In 1872 they established themselves permanently in Bloomington. Two daughters were born, Letitia and Julia, afterwards Mrs. Charles S. Bromwell and Mrs. Carl Vrooman.

Mrs. Scott was a charter member of the "Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution," which was organized in 1894. In 1901 this Chapter asked her to become a candidate for vice-president general from Illinois. In Washington she was elected by a large majority, and served two terms. Mrs. Fairbanks, then president general, recognized Mrs. Scott's ability, and appointed her on many important committees, one of the outstanding ones being the one for Memorial Continental Hall.

Mrs. Scott was made State chairman of the Fort Massac Park Commission, and she presided at the unveiling of the shaft to George Rogers Clark. She was national chairman of the War Relief committee. As a result, over \$182,000.00 were sent to more than four thousand orphans. The French government bestowed upon Mrs. Scott the medal of "The French Gratitude of the First Class."

Mrs. Scott died April 29, 1923.

**MRS. ADLAI E. STEVENSON**  
(Letitia Green)

Letitia Green Stevenson was born in Allegheny, Pennsylvania, in January, 1843. She came from generation after generation of sturdy, loyal, educated, cultivated and progressive ancestors. Her father, Rev. Lewis W. Green, was at that time, President of the Theological Seminary at Allegheny. Her mother, Mary Peasley Fry, was the granddaughter of Joshua and Peachy Walker Fry.

Rev. Lewis W. Green moved to Danville, Kentucky, to assume the presidency of Center College, and her years from early girlhood to young womanhood were passed under the influence of that institution.

After the death of her father, she went to Chenoa, Illinois, to make her home with her sister, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott. A student whom she had met at Center College was now a rising young lawyer of Metamora, the county seat of Woodford county, Illinois. In 1866 Letitia Green became the wife of that student, Adlai E. Stevenson.

Mrs. Stevenson was a consistent christian woman, and a member of the Presbyterian church. She was elected president general of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution in 1893, and served a four-year term.

The Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter has the distinction of being the only Chapter in the organization, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, to give two presidents general, Mrs. Stevenson and her sister, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott.

The title of Honorary President General was conferred upon Mrs. Stevenson in 1898, and from that time until her death, she lived and served in honor and with honor.

Mrs. Stevenson's death occurred December 25, 1913.

**MRS. H. GODFREY TURNER**  
(Maud Powell)

Mrs. Maud Powell Turner was born August 22, 1868, in Peru, Illinois, the daughter of W. Bramwell and Minnie (Paul) Powell. She was a niece of John W. Powell, the famous Director of the United States Geological Survey. Her common school education was obtained in Aurora, Illinois. She studied music in Chicago, and at the age of thirteen she went abroad to study at Leipzig, Paris and Berlin, where she was a pupil of Joachim. Before her return to the United States, she gave several concerts before royalty in England and Russia, by command. Her New York debut was made with the Philharmonic Society, when she was sixteen years old.

She was soloist with the orchestras of Thomas, Seidl, Nikisch and Damrosch. She accompanied the New York Arion Club on its tour in Germany and Austria. In 1899-1901 she toured the British Isles and the European continent. Her playing was marked by intelligent interpretation, an unusual purity of tone, and adequate technique. Many critics regarded her as the world's most talented of women violinists. She was also a contributor on musical topics to various Journals.

In 1904, Maud Powell was married to H. Godfrey Turner of London.

When playing in concert at St. Louis, in 1919, she collapsed, and for twenty-four hours hovered between life and death. She recovered, however, and continued her tour. The following January, at Uniontown, Pennsylvania, she suffered a nervous breakdown, and died in that city, at a hotel, on January 8, 1920.

**MRS. M. T. WALWORTH**  
(Ellen Hardin)

Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth was born at Jacksonville, Illinois, October 21, 1832, the daughter of General John J. Hardin, U. S. V. (killed at Buena Vista, 1847), and Sarah Ellen (Smith) Hardin.

She was educated at Jacksonville Female Seminary, and by private tutors. In 1852 she was married at Saratoga Springs, New York, to Mr. M. T. Walworth, an author, who died in 1873. Seven children were born to them.

Mrs. Walworth was graduated in the Woman's Law Class, University of New York, in 1895. With two others she founded the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. She was Director-General of the Woman's National War Relief Association in 1898, and was at the field hospital, Fortress Monroe, with supplies and nurses, to meet the first wounded men from Santiago.

Mrs. Walworth was the author of "Parliamentary Rules," 1897; also various articles upon historical topics. She belonged to many State and National Associations and Societies, and was one of the first three women nominated and elected to the School Board under New York law admitting women as trustees.

She may be called a veteran of three wars, as she saw her father embark for the Mexican war; she nursed sick and wounded Union officers and soldiers in the Civil war; and during the Spanish war, in which her brother, General M. B. Hardin was wounded three times, was in the field hospital, assisted by her daughter, Miss Reubena Hyde Walworth.

Mrs. Walworth's death occurred June 25, 1915.



## WINIFRED FAIRFAX WARDER

Winifred Fairfax Warder was born in Cairo, Illinois, May 22, 1885, the daughter of Hon. Walter Warder and Dora B. Warder. She attended private schools in Springfield, Illinois, and the public schools of Cairo, graduating from the Cairo High School, June 5, 1903. On June 12, 1906, she graduated, with highest honors, from the Monticello Seminary at Godfrey, Illinois.

At the outbreak of the European war, she began to familiarize herself with the details of war work. In 1916 she became a member of the First National Service Training Camp for Women, near Washington, D. C.

Upon her return to Cairo she organized the Navy League of Cairo and a Chapter of the Red Cross. She also organized Alexander county as the first county organization in the state.

In 1917 she devoted her whole time and efforts to war work, preparatory to overseas duty. She studied war work at the camps and hospitals in Canada, she took courses of instruction in Red Cross work in Chicago, and in 1918 spent the spring and summer in volunteer Red Cross Canteen work in Washington and New York.

On September 25, 1918, she sailed from New York, full of enthusiasm for her work at the front. During the voyage she was attacked with Spanish influenza, followed by bronchial pneumonia, and passed away at the United States Military Base Hospital, Number 6, on October 8, 1918. She was laid to rest in the Officers' Cemetery of the Hospital on October 10, 1918.



**MRS. NORVAL W. WEBER**  
(Jessie Palmer)

Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber was born at Carlinville, Illinois, August 1, 1863, daughter of General John M. Palmer and Malinda A. (Neely) Palmer. She was educated in the public schools at Springfield, and by private tutors, and was graduated at the Bettie Stuart Institute at Springfield, Illinois. She was married in 1881 to Norval W. Weber, son of George R. Weber, Editor of the Illinois State Register. They had one daughter, Malinda, who is the wife of Dr. J. W. Irion, a prominent physician of Fort Worth, Texas.

Mrs. Weber was secretary for her father during his term in the United States Senate, and was a clerk for the senate committee on Pensions. On January 1, 1898, she became Librarian of the Illinois State Historical Library, appointed by Governor John R. Tanner. She was Editor-in-Chief of the Illinois State Historical Society "Journal," and assisted by a Board of Associate Editors, continued to edit the magazine until her death. The fast growth of the Illinois State Historical Library and Society is due, in a great measure, to her energy and industry.

Mrs. Weber was a member of many Commissions engaged in public enterprises, of many Historical and Library Associations, and of patriotic Societies. She had charge of Illinois exhibits at several World Expositions, and through her efforts the site of old Fort Massac was purchased by the State of Illinois for a State Park.

Mrs. Weber died in St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago, Illinois, on May 31, 1926, and is buried in Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, Illinois.

**MRS. EUGENE J. WETHERELL**  
**(Emma Abbott)**

Mrs. Emma Abbott Wetherell was born in Chicago, Illinois, on December 9, 1849, the daughter of Seth and Almira Palmer Abbott. Mr. Abbott, a musician of small means, traveled with his daughter from place to place, giving concerts with no great success. Finally she drifted to New York and secured a position in a church choir. In 1872 the ladies of the church, and others, raised a purse to send her to Italy.

In 1874, about the time of the completion of her studies, she had an engagement to sing in London. Mr. Eugene J. Wetherell, whom she had met in New York, joined her here, and they were married. She fulfilled an engagement to sing in Italy, but was not appreciated, and left to return to America, where she and her husband formed an operatic company. Her favorite roles were in light opera, and she achieved great success in all of the larger cities, doing much to give to the masses of people an insight into operatic works.

Mr. Wetherell died at Denver, Colorado, in January, 1889, and though this great sorrow overshadowed her life, she did not permit it to interfere with her ambition, and continued the tour as sole manager. At Salt Lake City, Utah, while on a professional tour, she died on January 5, 1891, the second anniversary of her husband's death. She was survived by her mother, brother and sister, in Chicago. Her body was taken to Gloucester, Massachusetts, to lie beside her husband in Oak Grove Cemetery.

**MRS. SIGMUND ZEISLER**  
**(Fannie Bloomfield)**

Mrs. Fannie Bloomfield Zeisler, piano virtuoso, was born in Bielitz, Austria, July 16, 1866. In 1869 her parents left Austria and came to the United States, making their home in Chicago, Illinois. She studied at first with Carl Wolfsohn, and came out at an early age as a juvenile musical prodigy. Miss Bloomfield went to Vienna, where she studied a year in the Conservatory, and then began to study with Leschetizky, remaining in his charge for four years. In 1882 she made her debut in Vienna, where she carried the musical public by storm. Although one of the youngest pianists before the public, she was at once ranked with the foremost in all the essentials that make a great piano virtuoso. After further study she returned to the United States, and made her debut in this country in a concert of the Chicago Beethoven Society, on January 11, 1884. She afterward played in Chicago, in the Milwaukee orchestral concerts, in Baltimore in the Thomas concerts, in the Boston Symphony Society concerts, in the St. Louis Symphony concerts, and many others.

About 1885, she became the wife of Sigmund Zeisler, a lawyer of Chicago. Although married life brought new interests, she never neglected her great art, concert pianist. Her saving habit made it possible to help the less fortunate to a musical education. Her world-wide friendship was shown on her golden jubilee. She was a far-seeing philanthropist, a faithful wife, and a good mother.

Mrs. Fannie Bloomfield Zeisler died in 1927.



